APRIL.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,586—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices f m
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th Apr.
BL KAISER-I-HIND	1023	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL GANGES	4295	800	T. J. Aldertn ...	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	10th "
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	4th June.
BL ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester .	25th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamer will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th "
ROHILLA	3511	600	R. Haselwood.....	9th May
COROMANDEL..	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 300, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV

Steamers.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	29th Apr. '89.	29th May 1889
D. BALDUINO....	5,000 800	19th May '89.	10th June "
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000 800	30th June '89.	20th July "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obta THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BAC including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charg Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra w charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....On the	7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSKIDON.....	S. Mersa.....	4,600	640	25th May
AMPHITRITE..	L. Lemessich ..	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,510	500	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ..	C. Bechtinger ..	4,600	650	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H. S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

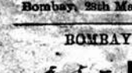
Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell..	3550	480	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby..	3330	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Baird	3541	480	17th "
ROUMANIA ..	C. Hillcoat	3357	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read..	3395	480	29th "
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ...	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S.S. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on MONDAY, the 29th April 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Annual orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route* weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 11th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th April.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE s.s. BOTHWELL CASTLE has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which, they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent along-side without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., &c.
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VINO "LONDON CLUB."
VERY CHOICE. DE PASTO
A Wine of much Character Pale and Dry,
Per doz., Rs. 27.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY, PRICE Rs. 16.
THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY,
1889.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY,
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway tation Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES & SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
20	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis	... 11	0
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.				
20	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune	... 11	0
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
25	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon	... 13	8
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
23	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard...	12	8
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
33	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chambertin	17	8
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
21	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac	... 11	8
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
24	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	8
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
33	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	17	8
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.
MESSRS. BINET, FILS AND CIE., OF REIMS,
Shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality and surprised only at its moderate price.
Rs. 66 per dozen.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROBERTS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR." .....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." ..... Rs.	30 0
"PALE DRY." ..... "	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL." ..... "	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED." ..... "	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SPECIAL." ..... "	43 0
"EAST INDIA." ..... "	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."... "	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of Low Exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent Assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable Prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a Single Stone White and Perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.
All Stones are set on the Premises by our Workmen under European Supervision, and we can furnish Estimates and Designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.
We have many Pairs of Grand Large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, &c., and can also supply a Pair of Choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.
An Inspection is invited, and we ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, 11, Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

PRIZE CUPS

In Great Variety.
PHILLIPS & Company, Ld.
Bombay & Poona.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. LD.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED,
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.
And other Fibrous Materials.
Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.
Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.
The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.
Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY.
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
" " " B "	"	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
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British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Env			
Extra Fine Vellum Fur and Sil			

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Singles, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Force under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received.
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PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
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SUPPLIES of every description procured.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor.....MR. H. STANLEY.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THOSE GRAND ARTISTES,
Miss GRACIE PLAISTED
AND
MR. CHARLES HARDING,
Who Will Appear
TO-NIGHT! FOR THE LAST TIME BUT ONE!
In Wallace's Grand Opera in 3 Acts,
"MARITANA."
Miss GRACIE PLAISTED
AS
MARITANA,

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Look out for GOOD FRIDAY.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, APRIL 9, 1889.
JENSEN'S CONGRESS
OF
CABALISTIC WONDERS.
The most Refined, Artistic, and Marvellous Entertainment of Illusion, Science and Music ever introduced.
PROF. ROBERT JENSEN'S
BEAUTIFUL ACT,
"ELECTORIA,"
Illustrating the Goddesses of Homer, &c.
Miss MARIE WILSON,
The Celebrated Contralto Vocalist.
ACHMED ALI BEY,
The Great Oriental Necromancer, assisted by
Miss HAIDA.
MR. ALBERT LINTON,
The Lightning Sketch Artist,
&c., &c., &c.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy and Military in Uniform, to Pit and Gallery only, Half Price.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
Prices of Admission for Afternoon.
Stalls .....Rs. 2.
The Rest of the House...Re. 1.
Children and Servants, Half Price
Doors open at 4 p.m. Performance at 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
A. JENSEN,
General Manager.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain G. FARODI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on 8th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.
All CLAIMS for short DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

FOR SALE.

THE COTTACHI MALAY COFFEE ESTATE, comprising 50 acres of 4-year-old coffee, 25 acres 1-year-old, and 25 acres forest, land has a pucca cattle shed and 1 set of cooly lines. The Estate is situated about 6 miles from the town of Virarajen trapet, in S. Coorg. Price Rs. 18,000. The coming Crop is estimated at 6 tons. Apply to
A. JOHNSTON,
Virarajendrapet Coorg.

WANTED.—Temporary OVERSEERS, one on Rs. 100, and the other on Rs. 50, a month, with ordinary allowances in each case. Both should be Competent Surveyors, and the former should also be a Competent "OVERSEER." Apply, with copies of recent certificates, to
JOHN D. FERGUSON, M. Inst. C.E.
Executive Engineer, Khandesh District.
Sakri, 6th April 1889.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice to the Public that my Son, MAHOMED HAJEE ABDOOLA, is separated from me long since, and I am not responsible for any dealings in my name, or otherwise done by my other son, BUCHOO HAJEE ABDOOLA.
HAJEE ABDOOLA NOORMAHOMED.
Bombay, April 8, 1889.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 14th April 1889, at 1 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, at Hinganghat.
BUSINESS—
1. To Receive and Adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1888.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect Two Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election,
4. To Appoint an Auditor and Fix his remuneration.
5. To Transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st April to the 11th April 1889, both days inclusive.
(By Order)
KESHO SHEORAM.
Secretary and Manager.
Hinganghat, 24th March, 1889.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,
33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AND CIRCULATION.

	Rs.	as.
Abridged Course of Religious Instruction, apologetic, dogmatic, and moral, for the use of Catholic Colleges and Schools; by Rev. F. Schouppe, 1 vol. crown 16mo	2	4
"At the Gates of the Sanctuary," or the Postulant and the Novice; by the Very Rev. Francis Cuthbert Doyle, O. S. B.	4	12
Arcer, the Story of a Vocation; by Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane) cloth, gilt	3	0
The Beauties of the Catholic Church, or Her Festivals, and Her Rites and Ceremonies, popularly explained; by Rev. F. J. Shadler...	5	4
The Catechism of Perseverance, or an historical, dogmatical, moral, liturgical, apologetical, philosophical, and social exposition of Religion; by Monsignor Gaume, translated from the 10th French Ed., 4 vol, crown 8vo, cloth, each	4	0
Characteristics from the Writings of Archbishop Ullathorne; together with a Bibliographical accounts of the Archbishop's Works; by the Rev. M. F. Glancey	4	8
Catholic Belief; or a short and simple exposition of Catholic Doctrine; by the Very Rev. Joseph Faa Di Bruno, D. B.	0	6
Clare Vaughan; by Lady Lovat, second ed.	1	14
Facts of Faith, or First Lessons in Chistianity; compiled by the Rev. A. Bromley Crane. (This little Book is a systematic statement of Catholic doctrine, admirably condensed; a capital book to place in the hands of an intelligent convert)."—*Weekly Register*	0	6
The Grey Lady of Hardcastle, edited by a friend of the Family, tastefully bound in cloth	3	12
The Holy See and the Wandering of the Nations; by T. Allies, K. C. S. G., demy 8vo. cloth...	7	14
Life of St. Monica; by M. L'Abbe Bougaud, Vicar-General of Orleans. "Read St. Monica's Life, you will see her care for her Augustine, and find much to console you"	2	12
Leaves from St. John Chrysostom; by Miss Allies, with introduction; by T. W. Allies, K. C. S. G., crown 8Ovo, cloth	4	8
Life of St. Jerome; by Mrs. Charles Martin ...	4	8
The Prigment, being the Life of a Prig Prig's Bede, How to make a Saint. The Cheergress; by the Prig	3	12
A Plain Reason for joining the Church of Rome; by Luke Rivington	2	4
The Supremacy of the Apostolic See in the Church; by the Very Rev. Franz Hettinger, with a preface; by Archbishop of Bombay...	2	0

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BOOKS.

	Bombay.	Up-country
For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week	Rs. 12	24 Post-age.
For New and Old Books do. ...	9	18
For Old Books do. ...	6	12 Free,

The Selection should be made from the Weekly Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

PAREL RECREATION CLUB,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of the
AGENT AND OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
FANCY DRESS BALL.
To be held at the Parel Mechanics' Institute, on FRIDAY, the 26th April.
Admission Rs. 7, 1 Gentleman and 2 Ladies; Extra Lady, Rs. 3.

Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
M. D'MELLOW,
Honorary Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been APPOINTED AGENT in Bombay for the sale of M. HOLZAPFEL and Co.'s Antifouling Composition, Rahtjen's International and Soap Stone Paints.
W. CROWDER,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ARTICLE CUT COPRA in Bags, will be TESTED for TONNAGE, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1889, at 1 p.m., at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH (AD-INTERIM.) DIVIDEND of Rupees (25) Twenty-five per Share has been declared for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1888, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th April 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 11th instant,
By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th April, 1889.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 11th, to Thursday, the 18th instant, (both days inclusive).

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF COLONEL JOHN WHALEY WATSON, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, AND POLITICAL AGENT IN KATHIAWAR, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having Claims against being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the abovementioned Estate, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and hand over such Property to the Undersigned forthwith.
All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned at Rajkot within One Month from the date of this advertisement.
Claims received after that period will not be recognized.
A. A. PEARSON, Major, 2th Bo. I.,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.
Rajkot, 1st April, 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for ANNUAL PETTY REPAIRS in the Bombay Defence Division for the year 1889-90.
Supply of Petty Stores and Materials, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as Earnest-money for each of the above series will be received at 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Colaba, 1st April, 1889.

AS Sanction has been obtained for the farming out of the RIGHT of COLLECTING OCTROI DUTIES in the Mhow Cantonment, for Eleven Months, from the 1st May, 1889, TENDERS are invited and will be received up to Mid-day 15th April. Full particulars on application to the SECRETARY, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Tenders will be opened on the 16th April, in presence of the Committee.
W. PEAT, Lieut.-Col.,
Cantonment Magistrate & Secy., Cantonment Committee.
Cantonment Committee Office, Mhow, 4th April, 1889.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

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REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.
BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.
PASSAGES booked free of charge.
BAGGAGE shipped or stored.
ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.
GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—
By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1889 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 15th day of March, 1889.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—The Property of MAJOR GERALD MARTIN, Malabar Hill.
A pair of dark bay WALERS, height 15-2, aged, quiet and fast. Price Rs. 800.
A pair of good looking dark BAYS, one a Waler and the other a Hunzarian, heigh 15 hands, aged. Price Rs. 800.
A fine bay WALER MARE, height 15-3, age 7 years, quiet and goes well in single and double harness. Price Rs. 400.
A circular fronted BROUGHAM, by Simpson of Madras, with brake, in very good order. Price Rs. 650.
A very comfortable English MAIL PHAETON, built by Laurie and Marner, with brake. Price Rs. 500.
A very pretty and comfortable self-driving PARK PHAETON, with brake, nearly new, suitable for one or a pair of Ponies, built to order by Windover. Price Rs. 1,000.
A set of double pony HARNESS, brass mounted nearly new, by Davis. Price Rs. 150.
Two sets of English made double HARNESS, brass mounted.
A 24-inch Mangle by Bradford, in perfect order. Price Rs. 40.
A set of yellow MOSS VASES for dinner table in seventeen pieces of sizes. Price Rs. 35.

TO LET, FURNISHED, from and after the 17th of May for any period from Six to Eighteen Months, one of the best BUNGALOWS, in one of the best situation on Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Major G. Martin. For particulars apply to Mr. Hormusjee, of CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.
Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.
Address:—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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1862	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156
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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave s other Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15 8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 010	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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Hummum-street.

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English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

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CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
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Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
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GASSNER DRY CELL.
WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
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Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
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Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.
ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—
Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever, and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-35rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating counter-agent* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting at Sir D. M. Petit's, Malabar Hill, for relief to sufferers in the Surat Fires, 4-30 p.m.

Lecture on "Modern Egypt," by Mr. Justice Scott, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Singapore (s), from Genoa. Yesterday:—Peshawar (s), from London; Olympus (s), Batoum; Draco (s), Hull; and Booldana (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bormida (s), for China; and City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool.

FAIR.—A fair will be held in honour of Shri Ramchundrajee's Temple, situate in 2nd Bhoiwada Street, Bhooleshwar, to-day and to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi direct per H. M.'s I. M. S. Dalhousie will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

POLO.—The game to-day will be at 4-45.—Stripes.—Mr. Prevost (capt.), Mr. Graham, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Warden. White.—Mr. Summers (capt.), Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Daunt.

A DRUNKEN EMIGRANT.—Romi Yessu, a Kathiawar emigrant, was charged with being drunk. The prisoner, who appeared in the dock with the inevitable infant and assumed the cringeing look peculiar to his class, was fined 8 annas.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. A. J. Faulding, the manager of the Waterbury Watch Company, reported to the police that he dropped a purse containing a currency note for Rs. 100 and three currency notes for Rs. 10 each and some papers somewhere about the Fort on Saturday last.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Goridur Mowjee, living at Memonwada, reported to the police yesterday that a servant of his absconded on Sunday night last after committing theft of gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 3,740, during the absence of complainant from his room.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,370. Of these, 528 were new admissions, consisting of 230 Hindoos, 226 Musalmans, 51 Parsees, 20 Christians, and one of other caste. The average daily attendance was 76·45.

THEFT.—Nana Abba, aged 22 years, a native of Ratnagiri, and residing at Kuruk, was charged before Mr. Hamilton by Inspector Butterfield with the theft of copper vessels, &c., valued at Rs. 43, belonging to Sudasheo Govind. Four witnesses gave evidence against the accused, and his Worship sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

DISCUSSING THE SURAT FIRE.—Four Bhatias were yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton at the Fort Police Court by Constable MacCormack charged with shouting and causing an obstruction in Abdool Rehman Street. In reply to his Worship one of the accused a share-broker, denied the obstruction, and said tha they were simply talking about the news they ha received on Sunday of the fire at Surat. Constabld MacCormack said that there were about fifty Baniae shouting and jostling one another, and that he arrests d the first he could, viz., the four accused. This shouting, the officer said, was a nuisance morning, noon, and night. His Worship discharged the accused as they had committed no specific offence.

FROM WORKHOUSE TO JAIL AND VICE-VERSA.—William Bickley was brought up before Mr. Hamilton at the Fort Police Court yesterday charged with being a vagrant, having no visible means of subsistence. The accused, whose appearance seemed to show a great antipathy to soap and water on his part, was arrested by Constable Greyhurst in 2nd Marine Lane in a drunken and helpless condition. In answer to the Magistrate, the accused said he had been in Bombay 14 months, 2 months of which he had passed in the workhouse, and the remaining twelve in jail. He had been out of jail a fortnight yesterday, after doing 6 months' hard labour, to which he had been sentenced by Mr. Ryan. The prisoner informed the Magistrate that prior to his arrival in Bombay he had been employed on the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, but lost his place owing to reduction in that railway. His Worship ordered the prisoner to be sent to the Workhouse.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of a female child, aged 10 months, named Cassee. Canjee Shunker said deceased was his wife's sister. His wife brought her from her country about 6 weeks ago, because she was motherless. She was bringing deceased up by hand. Witness did not know if she was in the habit of giving it opium. The child was suffering from fever and cough. When witness returned home at 9 p.m. on Sunday deceased was lying unconscious and breathing heavily. The Police took the child away to hospital. Witness was not in the habit of taking opium. The tin box produced belonged to him, and he did not know how the opium came there which it contained. Dr. Charles Easdon, the House Surgeon of the hospital, was of opinion that the death was due to an overdose of opium. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Cassee was caused by an overdose of opium, but by whom it was administered there is no evidence to say."

ALLEGED SUICIDE.—An inquest was opened yesterday by the Coroner at Apollo Street, Fort, respecting the death of Dhankee, woman, aged 18 years. Canjee Shunker, a butler, stated that deceased was his wife and was aged 18 years. He married her four years ago and had no children. Eight months ago her mother died at Bulsar when he was there, and he came to Bombay six months ago, leaving deceased in her mother's house. He left her there to take care of her mother's infant. Deceased came to Bombay six weeks ago, and she brought her sister, the infant child, aged 10 months, with her. Deceased was always crying, but did all the household work. At 1 p. m. on Sunday he returned home and found deceased asleep. He awoke her and she gave him his dinner and he left home in an hour. About 8-15 p. m. witness's cousin, who lives in the same house, came and told him that deceased was in a well near their house. He at once went home and found a crowd near the well. A man dived into the water, and brought up the body of the deceased. Life was extinct. The infant sister of the deceased was in his room on a bed on the floor. The child appeared to be unconscious. The child had been ill four days previously with fever and cough. Rukmee, the wife of a Municipal labourer, who lived opposite the deceased's house in Apollo Street, said: About 8 p. m. on Sunday she heard a splash in the well in front of her house and raised an alarm. A crowd collected and about 9-30 p. m. deceased's body was brought out. Life was extinct. There is a complete wall round the well. The inquest was adjourned to the 13th instant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th April, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·829
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·3
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	68
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	90·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	332

* From midnight to midnight.

Truth says there is every probability that the engagement of the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe to one of the young Princesses of Wales will be shortly announced.

MRS. BESANT was very angry with Sir Lepel Griffin for calling the Princess of Bhopal "purdah nisheen," says *Atlas*. If he ever used the term, it was doubtless intended for respect, as it only means retaining lady-like seclusion—*i. e.*, that of the Curtain. It is curious that the education of women in India seems rather to have promoted the Curtain; for females of low birth who have been reached by the schoolmistress have assumed it as a sign of respectability. In a very accurate book on India, Professor Campbell Oman mentions having attended a lecture where an enlightened Hindoo lady delivered her sentiments from behind a screen. Incidents repeat themselves. Centuries ago, Novella d'Andrea at Bologna taught jurisprudence behind a curtain, lest her beauty, it was said, should distract the audience. Whether this was the motive with Mr. Oman's Mai Bhugwati is not mentioned.

THE "MUCH-MARRIED" MAHARAJA.

THE hearing of the charge of assault against Govindrao Chimnajee, son-in-law of the Maharaja Holkar, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court by Mr. Cooper, the Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the prosecutor, Luxuman bin Koosaja Kalo, the father of the girl Tanoo, alleged to have been assaulted by the Maharaja. Mr. Jardine, together with Mr. Budrudeen Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendant, who was allowed to be absent from the Court by an order issued by his Worship.

Superintendent Crummey gave evidence to the following effect:—He knew a house in Grant Road occupied by one calling himself a Maharaja, named Govindrao Chimnajee. He was sent for to the house on the 8th March, and on arrival he went on to the second storey. There was a crowd about. A sepoy called him there. On the second floor he saw a person who was pointed out to him as the Maharaja. It was in a room looking out on the Grant Road one side and Parel Road on the other. There were some policemen and a number of the Maharaja's attendants. He saw the child, his wife, seated on his knee. The Maharaja was sitting with his arm round her waist. She was not crying then; the girl appeared to be very frightened, and the Maharaja was trying to soothe her. He, the Superintendent, asked her why she was frightened. The Maharaja said: Tell the saheb you are not frightened now. The girl then said she was not frightened. He said the above two or three times. The Superintendent asked if there were any female attendants in the house and was answered in the negative. He said there ought to be a woman to look after the girl. The Maharaja said he would telephone for one. Mr. Crummey was there about half an hour. He thought the girl was about 9 years old. He saw no women in the house. The Maharaja kissed her two or three times while he (Mr. Crummey) was there.

Mr. Budrudeen: Was there anybody else there in the room?—Yes. Inspector Saunderson was there before me.

Mr. Budrudeen: When did you go there?—About a quarter of an hour after Mr. Saunderson.

Did you ask the girl whether she was beaten?—No, I asked her why she was frightened.

Nobody told you she had been assaulted?—No. I was told she had been on the parapet. No one told me at the time she had been assaulted.

Did Mr. Saunderson remain after you left?—No, Mr. Saunderson came downstairs with me and went off to Marbowrie. I went to the Byculla office.

You took no further proceedings?—No.

You heard nothing further till these proceedings were taken in the police court?—No.

Mr. Brewin, cross-examined by Mr. Budrudeen Tyabjee, said he had seen the Maharaja once before seated at the window. The people about him call him Maharaja. He himself told Mr. Brewin that he was a Maharaja of Indore. He certainly did not take him for Holkar of Indore. He knew that people connected with princely and influential and wealthy families dressed in a particular style. He did not know that he was the son-in-law of Holkar. From what was said he believed him to be connected with Holkar. He was about 10 minutes upstairs, and made what enquiries he thought necessary. When he had left Mr. Saunderson had not arrived. The piece of advice he gave to the Maharaja was, he thought, all the case required. He was aware that Mr. Crummey went there a few minutes after he left. He left some native policemen there. He did not see any marks of violence about the girl. He did not look for any. The girl told him she had been struck, nothing else. She said she had been slapped on her face. He did not examine her face. There was nothing abnormal about it, nothing to attract attention.

Mr. Budrudeen: You thought it was a storm in a teapot?—I thought she was very frightened.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: The girl was afraid of her husband. He left some native policemen there and sent for Mr. Crummey. He had met some persons that called themselves Maharajas who were not entitled to call themselves so.

Luxuman Thakurjee, a sowar in the Bombay Mounted Police, cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said he knew that a disturbance took place by the corner of the hospital. He happened to be going to the bazaar. It was in the beginning of last month. He saw a girl sitting on a veranda. (Witness pointed to a parapet over the window of the court.) It was on the second storey. She was crying and asking people to take her down. The whole of the window was shut. She may have shut it after getting out. The parapet was about a cubit in breath. There was no railing at all. The parapet overhung the footpath. He saw a crowd standing below the house. He went up to the crowd, spoke to the girl, and told her not to be frightened. He told her they would arrange to take her down and told her not to throw herself down. She was a child, and might do it. She did not look as if she was going to throw herself down and asked people to help her down. She was confused, and did not say anything as she was a child. She was on the point of crying. She was very much frightened; tears were flowing from her eyes. He remained below. He saw some people go up. He was in readiness to help her in case she threw herself down. One Hassu and witness' brother went upstairs. They took her down on the first storey into the house. On seeing a large number of people go upstairs he also went upstairs. As many persons crowded in the house they turned them out. He, his brother, the Raja, and his attendants were the only persons who remained. The Maharaja was sitting down frightened and confused. He asked the Maharaja what it meant. He said he need not be anxious as the girl was his wife. The girl and the Maharaja were in the same room. The girl left Hassu and his brother, and came and clung to him asking to be protected lest she should be beaten. He was not in uniform. He told her not to be frightened as he was a Sirkar's man. She was very frightened and could not say anything. About 15 minutes afterwards Mr. Brewin came. He heard what the girl told Mr. Brewin. She said nothing to him about being out of the window before Mr. Brewin came. He was dispersing the crowd before the arrival of Mr. Brewin. He did not go away with the Superintendent as the girl clung to him. She said she was hungry, and thirsty, and got something to eat and drink. She then went to the Maharaja who passed his hand on her back and kissed her. The girl said she was happy. No complaint was made. The Raja had asked the Ranee (the girl) to undo the knot, and she said if she did not undo the knot in five days she would be beaten or killed. She said that in the presence of Mr. Brewin. The Raja said it was all said in joke.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budrudeen: Mr. Saunderson came after Mr. Brewin. The girl was examined by him in his presence. When Mr. Saunderson came in the girl was clinging to him. The girl in answer to Mr. Saunderson said she was happy, and that she preferred staying with the Raja to going to her parents. She said so afterwards in the presence of Mr. Crummey. She was asked by Mr. Saunderson if she had any complaint to make against the Maharaja. She said she had no complaint to make. She said so in the presence of Mr. Saunderson and Mr. Crummey.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick: After these answers she went to the Raja and sat on his knee.

Ramjee Kurusrao then got into the box. He said the girl had been beaten twice after this occurrence. A karkun or writer was outside in the kutcherry and the Maharaja inside. The Maharaja told the girl to fetch something. As she was bringing it, it fell down and broke. He could not see what it was. When it fell he asked her if she had no strength in her body, and he struck her. She cried out. He asked why she cried, and he gagged her. He did not see it, but from the peculiar sound he gathered she was gagged. On the second occasion when the Raja was preparing to go to Indore, about six days ago, the girl was putting the kit of the Maharaja in the box, and when any article fell to the ground, the Rajah struck her.

Mr. Budrudeen reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

The father of the girl Tanoo, Luxuman bin Koosajee Kole, was then called and cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Budrudeen, and gave similar evidence as that of the preceding witnesses.

The case was postponed till next Wednesday, 2 p.m.

IN the Indian Section of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce on March 29, a paper on "The Progress of the Railways and Trade of India" will be read by Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock by Sir George Bruce, P. Inst. C.E.

MAJOR D. O'BRIEN, R.E., has been appointed Superintendent of the India Store Depôt, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, in succession to Mr. John Davies, who has retired; Major D. C. Courtney, R.E., the Assistant Superintendent, having declined promotion. Major O'Brien has served in Civil employment in Jamaica, and he was appointed First Assistant, Building Works, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on the 1st April 1888.

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HIGH COURT.—APRIL 8.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

ALLEGED "JOBBERY IN HIGH QUARTERS."

ABDOOL GUFFOOR SALT WORKS.

HAJEE BAKIR VALAD SHAIK SAHEB FAKIR AND OTHERS *vs.* SHAIK ABDOOL GUFFOOR AND OTHERS.

THEIR Lordships delivered judgment in this suit, in which the plaintiffs had appealed from a decision given by Mr. Justice Scott on the 23rd February 1888, by which he dismissed the suit, leaving the defendants to pay their own costs. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and the Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormasjee, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

The plaintiffs in the court below prayed that the defendants may be ordered to specifically perform the terms of a partnership deed of the 22nd March 1886, and be restrained from doing anything which may interfere with the plaintiffs in the active management of the business of certain salt pans, &c. The facts of the case, as they appeared on the hearing before Mr. Justice Scott, are briefly these. The first defendant, Abdool Gaffoor, head of the household of Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, having nearly completed his service, was, in the beginning of 1885, on the look-out for a plot of land which would occupy him profitably in his retirement. A piece of waste land at Bhainder on the Bassein Creek, belonging to Government and well adapted for the production of salt, had recently been brought into the market by the Salt Department. The plaintiffs, extensive manufacturers and traders in salt, had already tried through a third person, but without success, to obtain this plot before it was advertised. It was afterwards publicly offered to the salt trade, and thirty-four different applicants sought to take up the land on terms more or less profitable to the Govern ment. The plaintiffs, having failed in other quarters to get hold of the land through an agent of the first defendant, the head of the Governor's household, proposed this plot to him, under a well-founded belief that an application from him would be favourably considered at that time. The head butler set to work, and he was apparently backed by some of the officers on the Governor's staff. The plaintiffs did not offer their co-operation for nothing, and it was clear that, from a very early stage of the negotiations, they were to have some share in the salt works, in consideration of their giving their capital and experience to a man who knew nothing of the salt trade. The first application for the land was made by Abdool Gaffoor to the Governor's Military Secretary in March 1885. He was sent by Captain Dean, the Governor's Military Secretary, to the Collector of Tanna for his favourable consideration, and on the 21st March 1885, the Collector promised that the land should be given. On the 28th July 1885, Mr. G. Hart, Private Secretary to Sir James Fergusson, wrote to Mr. Vidal, Collector:—

"My dear Vidal,—Many thanks for your letter of the 14th ult. about the grant of land to Abdool Gaffoor in the village of Bhainder for the erection of salt works. Abdool Gaffoor is very sorry that owing to an unavoidable delay on the part of the people who are to act under him in making the necessary arrangement he was not able to attend to the matter. But he has now, agreeably to your instructions, signed the agreement which you kindly sent, and which I herewith return. Abdool Gaffoor will now feel much obliged by your issuing final orders to make over the land to Hajee Bakir Fakir of Bhowandi, whom he has instructed to proceed to Bassein and to report himself to the mamlatdar.—G. H."

There were several interviews in Bombay between plaintiffs and the first defendant before the land was obtained. The first plaintiff, Hajee Bakir, acted for the first defendant in the matter, and a partnership of some kind was intended, although the parties were not agreed as to the respective shares. A draft agreement was given by plaintiffs to defendant before he left Bombay for Mahableshwur. There was next, in July, a meeting in Poona to settle the matter. They resumed negotiations in January 1886, and an agreement was actually signed on the 25th March 1886, which gave twenty-one shares to the defendants and only twelve to the plaintiffs. The defendants maintained that a lease of the first defendant's proprietary right had still to be made out from the first defendant to the company. The plaintiffs denied that a lease was in any way made a condition of the bargain at the time it was completed. As a matter of fact, however, the plaintiffs did not object to the defendants' lease itself when submitted to them later on, but only to one of its terms, whilst they also submitted a lease of their own for signature. The parties could not come to terms about the lease. The defendant called a meeting on the 20th July 1886, and in spite of the protest of the only plaintiff who attended, he dissolved the company and subsequently repudiated all liability towards the plaintiffs, save for the actual expenses out of pocket. Meanwhile the negotiations for the acquisition of the land had come to a successful issue. On the 13th August 1885, the first defendant obtained the requisite permission from the Collector of Tanna to occupy the land. On the 4th October 1885, dating his letter from Ganesh Khind, he wrote to Mr. J. G. Moore, Commissioner of Customs:—

"Most respected Sir,—Through the kind offices of some superiors, I succeeded in obtaining a piece of land at Bhainder, in the Ghod Bunder Taluka, for the manufacture of salt. I have applied to the Collector of Salt Revenue for permission to make salt; and on Mr. Hart kindly writing to Mr. Trevor, my application has been favourably considered, and has, I understand, been submitted to you for final orders. In soliciting your kindness to the matter, I beg that you will be pleased to issue the license in my name. My intention is, while I am employed in Government House, to entrust the management to competent and trustworthy agents, but I shall be responsible for the business. And on my leaving Government House I shall undertake the management personally. I think it essential that the license should be granted in my name, as sooner or later I shall have to manage it. My object in undertaking the business is simply to have some support to fall back upon when I become incapacitated for active service here, &c.—ABDOOL GUFFOOR."

The officers of the Sal Department felt themselves checkmated by the action of the Collector of Tanna. Mr. Moore, then Assistant Commissioner of Customs, in a letter dated Poona, 7th October 1885, wrote to Mr. A. C. Trevor, Collector of Salt Revenue, as follows:—

"The Collector of Tanna has turned our flank. He has given the whole of the land, which Mr. Pritchard wished to be divided into plots and given to persons most deserving of consideration, to one person, Abdool Gaffoor, without waiting for the decision of the Salt Department, as has been the practice hitherto in such cases. There are no less than thirty-four applicants for these plots, and if put up to auction they would fetch a handsome price. The Collector of Tanna should be asked to be so good as to inform this office of the circumstances under which he deviated from the usual custom; and the Collector of Salt Revenue be asked to find out what Abdool Gaffoor's means are, as he cannot be allowed to make over the land to some one else, as we should then be merely transferring to him with a bonus the power of selecting the real license, &c.—G. MOORE.

Mr. Moore did not stop here. On the 29th November 1885, he solicited the orders of Government whether a license to manufacture salt on the land in question should be issued to Abdool Gaffoor, or whether Government were willing to direct the grant of the land to Abdool Gaffoor to be cancelled, and to leave the Salt Department free to choose the most deserving of the applicants; further stating that, in the latter case, one of the four plots might be given to Abdool Gaffoor; and that this was quite as much as he might be expected to work independently of outside assistance, &c. Government, on the 22nd December 1885, issued the following resolution, Revenue Department, in the matter:—

"The Governor in Council is unable to perceive on what adequate ground the grant of the occupancy right of the land to Abdool Gaffoor can now be cancelled, nor does he see how such a step could legally be taken. Not only has the occupancy right been made over to Abdool Gaffoor on certain defined terms, but he is actually in possession of the land. It is unfortunate that all the land should have been made over to this person when it would have certainly sufficed to have given him one of the four plots into which the land was divided, and when there were other numerous applicants, some of whom possessed claims at least as strong as any Abdool Gaffoor had, but what is done cannot be remedied, and the land cannot now be resumed. Nor is there any sufficient reason for withholding a licence to manufacture salt. This should be granted to Abdool Gaffoor, who agrees to the proposed conditions, &c."

Mr. Justice Scott, in his judgment in this case, said it was clear that the first defendant obtained the Government sanction to the issue of his license on the understanding that he would work the concern through an agent, but on his own responsibility. It was further clear that he concealed the real facts of his arrangement with Hajee Bakir at the instance of Hajee Bakir himself. The question before Mr. Justice Scott, therefore, was, whether the agreement sued upon was not of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of the Salt Act imposed on all who were given the privilege of manufacturing salt? As a matter of fact, Abdool Gaffoor never informed the department of his intention to form the concern into a partnership. The Bombay Salt Act declared that no person can manufacture salt without a license, which was further subjected by the Act to certain terms and conditions. One of those terms is that the licensee shall not, without permission in writing, alienate, wholly or in part, the privilege granted of manufacturing salt. Such an alienation was prohibited by the Act. Abdool Gaffoor parted with his individual right to manufacture salt to a body of seven persons, of whom he was one: in other words, he partly sublet or alienated the privilege about to be granted him by his license for the term of ninety-nine years. It was the statutory duty of Abdool Gaffoor, before he agreed to alienate his privilege, to obtain the written permission of the Collector of Salt Revenue. This he did not do. He had therefore done what the law prohibited in signing the agreement. He had also been guilty of a breach of the undertaking he gave in his letter before he obtained from Government an order for the issue of his license in due course as he then stated he would part with no share and remain the sole responsible head. But here arose a separate question, as Mr. Justice Scott remarked in his judgment. The first plaintiff distinctly asked the first defendant not to let the Government know anything about any share being given to the first plaintiff. As the learned judge remarked, a suitor must come into Court with clean hands, and could not take advantage of his own wrong. In this case there was a kind of deceit practised on the Government, to which the first plaintiff was a party; and he could not plead that if the deceit had not been practised, there might have been a permission and a waiver of any breach of the statutory conditions. Abdool Gaffoor ought to have asked, and did not ask, for permission to sub-let or alienate. The true state of the case was not disclosed, and his deceit was practised at the dictation, or at any rate at the instance, of the first plaintiff, who had a wide experience of the salt trade, and must have known the working and rules of the department. He could not now turn round on the defendant and say: "It was your fault that the conditions were broken. You might have obtained permission and did not." Mr. Justice Scott felt bound to refuse to give effect to the agrement, as it was in contravention of the provisions of the Salt Act, and of the conditions settled by the Governor in Council as binding on all persons to whom was granted the privilege of manufacturing salt. The suit was dismissed; but the parties were in *pari delicto* as regarded the concealment of facts from the Salt Department; and the learned judge below left the defendants to pay their own costs.

The plaintiffs' appeal was based on the principal grounds that the learned judge erred in holding that the agreement of partnership was contrary to the letter and spirit of Bombay Act VII of 1873; that it was on the part of Abdool Gaffoor a sub-letting or alienation of the privilege; that it was a breach of any statutory duty; or that Abdool Gaffoor was under any such duty to obtain the written permission of the Collector of Salt Revenue before entering into the agreement.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, stated the circumstances of the case. The division court held that the agreement amounted to alienation. This view it was difficult to adopt, as no licence was then granted, and no privilege was therefore alienated. The contract was not, on the face of it, illegal. The next question was, was it the intention of the partners to work without previous sanction of the Salt Department? Such intention would be a violation of the spirit of the Act, and it would be fatal to the agreement. Clearly the first plaintiff wanted to throw dust into the eyes of the Salt authorities, and the intention of the parties at the outset was to work the partnership by assignment of the right to the company until the Salt authorities objected. This would be contrary to article 5 of the license, and the parties could not be allowed to plead ignorance of the Salt Act. The first plaintiff had been in the salt business for years; and he must have been aware of the change in the form of licenses. The Court must presume that he knew that change. This might appear hard on the plaintiff; but the plea of illegality was for the advantage of the public, not of individuals. The Court should not in such a case enter upon subtle distinctions, but should give effect to the spirit of the Act. Upon the whole, therefore, although their Lordships had to take a somewhat different view of the case, they held that the agreement could not be enforced. Their Lordships, therefore, upheld the decision of the lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

NEW GREAT EASTERN S. AND W. CO.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the above limited company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's mill premises, Chinchpoogly. Mr. Rehemoobhoy Allana, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, presided.

The following report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December was submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors would have been glad to greet you with the pleasing intelligence of our new engines being set to work, but they regret that their working will be delayed a little longer. The engines were ordered out from Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co. in May last and arrived here at the end of November, but erection was delayed owing to the new engine house being unprepared at the time for receiving the engines. Moreover, the engines being large, their erection has been protracted; but your directors fully hope that they will be started for work in May next. The total cost of the new Engines will be very nearly Rs. 1,23,317, which include Rs. 10,000 for erection charges and Rs. 2,623 for accessories and ship Jacks. To accommodate the new engines, the pump room next to the old engine house has been utilized by adding to it one bay. The cost of the new engine house and the extension will be about Rs. 39,057, including Rs. 2,970 for six wrought iron girders and Rs. 925 for an iron footbridge. Thus, the total outlay on account of the new engines and the engine house will reach about Rs. 1,62,374. This amount will be wiped off from the machinery deterioration Fund, which now stands at Rs. 92,526-4-8, and from the profits which may be made by the company hereafter. The directors regret to inform you that the net profits of the company for the year under review amount to Rs. 40,911-11-7 only. The poor result is accounted for by the fact that, owing to the accident to the engines in March last, the mill worked only partially for the rest of the year; and in addition to this disadvantage, the mill was totally stopped for 15 days in March for the accident, and for 3 weeks in October, owing to the deteriorated state of the crank shaft, which had to be replaced at a cost of Rs. 2,315. It may be mentioned that the profit for the year being less than 4 per cent. on the capital, the agents' commission has been computed at 2 pies per lb, as provided in the memo and articles of association; the amount equivalent to the 3rd pie, viz. Rs. 13,447-15-10 being saved to the company. The available balance now standing to the credit of profit and loss account, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 4,564-1-3 of last year's account, is Rs. 45,475-12-10. And your Directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 25 per share be declared payable therefrom for the year ended 31st December 1888, and that the balance be carried forward. The consumption of cotton during the year was 29,91,878lb., consting on an average Rs. 178·0·3 per candy. The total production of yarn and cloth was 21,62,95604lb. and 17,66,61815lbs. respectively. The average price per lb. realized was 6 ans. 1 a pie for the former and 7 ans. 2¼ pies for the latter. The consumption of coal was 2,536¾ tons at an average cost of Rs. 21-7-10 per ton.

Resolutions were then carried unanimously adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 25 per share; re-electing Mr. Rehemboy Allana as a director of the company; appointing Messrs. Govind Gungadhur and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year; that their remuneration be Rs. 200 each; and confirming the appointment of Mr. Rustom Dosabhoy as a director of the company. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and directors, the secretary and the agents of the company, for their management of the company's affairs for the past year. The usual vote of thanks tendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

THE Central Committee of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India having asked the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava to form a corresponding committee in the United Kingdom, a preliminary meeting was held on March 20 for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. Among those present were Lady Dufferin, Lady Grant-Duff, Lady Lyall, Sir James Peile, Sir Charles Bernard, Mr. Ilbert, and Major Cooper, all of whom had taken an active part in the work of organising the Society when it was first started in India.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE MAHOMEDANS OF BOMBAY.

AT the instance of the Anjuman-i-Arbab-i-Safa of Bombay, a meeting of the leading members of all sections of the Mahomedan community of Bombay was held on Saturday at the residence of Aga Abdool Hussein Shirazi to congratulate Mr. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, on his being appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Karachi. Amongst those present were:—Messrs. Shumsh-ul-Ulma Cazi Sharif Abdool Latif Londay, J. P., Khan Bahadur Molvi Abdool Fateh, J. P., Aga Abdool Hussein Shirazi, Khan Bahadur Hajee Goolam Mahomed Munshi, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali, Pensioned Subadar Major, Sirdar Bahadur Shaik Ebrahim, A.-D.-C., Hakim Mahomed Hussein, Barrister-at-Law (president of the Anjuman), Moonshi Syed Mooinud-din, Persian Teacher, Elphinstone High School, and Cazi Rahmatoolla bin Cazi Fateh Mahomed (vice-presidents), Moonshi Mahomed Ameer, hon. secy., Hakim Mahomed Dayam Khan, Hakim Abdool Kadar Khan, of G. M. College, Dawood Bhai, merchant, Badrudin Abdoolla Kur, Moonshi Goolam Ahmed, Moonshi Abdool Karrim, Aga Syed Mahomed Shirazi, Cazi Ismail Porebundri, Hazi Mahomed Hussein Nimazi, Hajee Tar Mahomed, Abdool Alim Khan, Inspector, Moonshi Shaik Ismail, Munshi Shaik Fakhrudin, clerk, and several others.

Shumsh-ul-Ulma Cazi Sharif Abdool Latif Londay, J. P., was called to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated Mr. Hakim on behalf of the Mahomedan community and expressed his gratefulness to Government for conferring the deserving honour upon Mr. Hakim, and he regretted very much the removal of Mr. Hakim from amongst the Mahomedans of Bombay, of whom he was a true friend and sound adviser.

Khan Bahadur Molvi Syed Abdool Fateh, J. P., endorsed what had fallen from the chairman, and expressed his sorrow for losing in Mr. Hakim a leader and well-wisher of the Mahomedan community.

Khan Bahadur Haji Goolam Mohamed Munshi confirmed what the above gentleman had said.

Moonshi Syed Moin-ud-din (the vice-president), on behalf of the Anjuman Society, thanked Aga Abdool Hussein Shirazi, late Turkish Consul, for kindly and promptly placing his bungalow at their disposal, and dwelt at length very eloquently on the good qualities and valuable services rendered by Mr. Hakim to the Mahomedan community at large. In alluding to some of his services, he said that it was Mr. Hakim who saved the Mahomedans of this city from the jaws of that ferocious Political Lion, "The Indian National Congress". In conclusion, he advised at great length his Mahomedan friends to be always loyal to Government in all circumstances of life, and to endeavour to give education to their children, for that kind and just Government was always prepared to employ qualified Mahomedans in different branches of service according to their merits and abilities.

Mr. Budrudin Abdoolla Kur and few others spoke more or less on what had already been said.

Mr. Hakim thanked the meeting very cordially, and said that whatever services he had rendered to the Mahomedan community he was assisted by his worthy friends, most of whom were present there, and therefore he was not the only person entitled to the credit so kindly given to him.

After a vote of thanks and the distribution of *shurbut* and flowers, according to the Mahomedan custom on such occasions, the meeting dissolved.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

ON the French Bourse, on March 16, there was a fresh fall in Comptoir d'Escompte and Mining shares. Comptoirs were quoted 250 frs., with a blackwardation fluctuating between 25 frs. and 5 frs. At a meeting of the Counpil of Directors of the Bank of France, on March 17, it was decided to add a further sum of twenty million francs to the hundred thousand francs already advanced to the Comptoir d'Escompte, on condition of the subscription elsewhere of the other half of the forty millions necessary to prevent the judicial liquidation of the Comptoir. The sum assured amounts to thirty-six millions, and it is expected that the other four millions will be forthcoming.

A Paris telegram of March 19 says:—It is understood that the new Comptoir d'Escompte, which will take the name of Comptoir National d'Escompte, will have a capital of 40,000,000frs., with the power of increasing it to 80,000,000frs. The capital of the society will be represented by 80,000 shares of 500frs., of which 40,000 will be subscribed by the financial group who gave their guarantee for the advances granted to shares will be reserved for the former shareholders of the Comptoir.

Another despatch of March 20 adds:—The articles of the new Comptoir d'Escompte were settled to-day. M. Denormandie, ex-governor of the Bank of France, is expected to be the chairman. A number of shareholders of the Societe des Metaux, wishing to avert proceedings in bankruptcy, have applied to the tribunals to appoint a liquidator. This would lead to the stock of copper being sold, probably at a great sacrifice. The Government has been charged with partiality towards the Comptoir d'Escompte as compared with the Panama Canal Company, or, to go farther back, with the Union Generale. To this the *Debats* replies that the Comptoir is almost the sole representative of French influence in Madagascar and the far East. Its collapse would, specially at Shanghai, have benefited foreign rivals. In France, moreover, suspension of payment would have been ruinous to depositors and persons with current accounts, and would have occasioned a run on other banks, thus causing a general disaster.

A MILITARY EXHIBITION.

IT is proposed to hold next year, in aid of the establishment and maintenance of the Church of England Soldiers' Institute, an exhibition and bazaar of industrial and fine arts contributed by officers and men of the Army, Reserve, and Auxiliary forces of the British Empire. The exhibition will receive very strong support. Her Majesty the Queen heads the list of patrons, among whom are also found the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Edward of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lorne, the Duchess of Albany the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Field-Marshals Lord W. Paulet, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Sir Francis Grant, Mr. E. Stanhope, M. P., and General Sir F. S. Roberts. The Duke of Cambridge is president of the council, which contains the names of more than 150 officers well known and representative of the various services. Lord Chelmsford is chairman of the committee. All general officers in command, colonels of Artillery or Engineers in command of districts, commanding officers of regimental districts and of Volun

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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AN ECONOMICAL AND PURE INDIAN TEA.—For every day use, in handy little Original Packets of 1. 2 and 4 ozs., and ½ and 1 lb. Tins, from the INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., Ld., CALCUTTA, Annas 12 per lb., retail.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sole Agents.

TIN TRUNKS.—In all sizes of Best Steel, by Perry and Sons, with strong Brass Bars Cheaper than Bazaar, also Hat Boxes, Tin Trays, Padlocks, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALE.—A quantity of COFFEE, (Good, Refuse, and Black,) in convenient lots, will (D.V.) be Sold by Auction, at the Coimbatore Coffee Works, on Saturday, the 20th April, 1889, commencing at 10 a.m.

AUCTION SALE of ARAB HORSES, at the Stables of Essa Bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at 3 p. m., CRAWFORD and Co.

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THE LARGEST VARIETY of PAPER SHADES, Silk Veils, &c., for Lamps can now be seen at the Lamp Warehouse, of R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

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HICK'S CLINICAL THERMOMETERS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 6. B. W. Hypodermic Syringes, with 6 Tubes of Tabloids, Rs. 13; other Hypodermic Syringes from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 7-8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few day's notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 19, Meadow Street.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

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For further informations and conditions of sale apply to the said Military Works Office, or to the undersigned.

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Bombay, April 9, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

No financial or commercial news has been received through Reuter since that summarized in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	4,44,184
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	17,17,277
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	16,75,386
Government Securities	Inc.	„	80,130
Loans	Dec.	„	6,03,097
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	14,48,074
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	13,424
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	5,09,228

It might have been expected that, with the growing ease in the money market, the Presidency Bank's balance would have shown some increase instead of the diminution of five lakhs disclosed by the above figures ; and, indeed, it will be seen that the items in the weekly statement, which go to indicate the requirements of trade, do show a net falling off of 8¾ lakhs, the considerable increase in bills discounted not counterbalancing by that much the large increase in private Deposits coupled with the sensible diminution in Loans shown in the statement. There has latterly been much more activity in Cotton ; but this means to a great extent rather a redistribution of the funds employed in financing that crop than the creation of fresh monetary necessities ; and the changes which the local consumption of so large a proportion of the entire crop has produced in other respects must doubtless have their influence on the financial side of the question.

COTTON.—The growing activity which was noticed in this market last week has to-day culminated as the largest day's business reported this season, the total sales of ready stuff having aggregated about 8,000 bales in a strong market, in which an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 was eventually established. Julgaum was most in request, and some 3,000 bales of that growth changed hands at Rs. 203-14½ per candy, the other principal purchases of Oomra descriptions having been in Nuggur, at Rs. 197-200 ; Kirkly, at Rs. 223 ; Akola, at Rs. 190 ; and Indore, at Rs. 200-5 ; together with smaller lots of Barsee, at Rs. 195 ; Karanja, at Rs. 207 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 208 ; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 203. Bengals were in good demand, and were taken to the extent of nearly 2,000 bales, at Rs. 177-95, but Dhollera kinds were rather neglected under 1,000 bales of Dhollera proper and Bhownuggur having found buyers at Rs. 206-14 and Rs. 226 respectively. A little more Bhogalkote was sold at Rs. 203 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business has been reported in this market to-day, but the tone keeps steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—The active enquiry which has lately been felt in this market has rather subsided, and comparatively few transactions have transpired to-day. Quotations, however, are the same as they closed at last week, and the feeling was steady at closing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,658	bales.
Wheat	24,704	cwt.
Linseed	12,078	„
Rapeseed	13,245	„
Gingelly	1,431	„
Ground Nuts	2,391	„

FREIGHTS are without change as to quotations ; but holders of tonnage are not so pressing as last week, and we notice a little more inquiry for forward loading.

EXCHANGE has been steady at a shade less for Bank remittance than Saturday's closing quotations, but unchanged for private Paper. Three months' sight Credits have come out to some extent at 1s. 4⅛d. for the mail and at 1s. 4 15-32d. for later delivery this month, 1s. 4 7-16d. and 1s. 4 13-32d. having been offered for May, and 1s. 4⅜d. for June. For forward Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4 7-32d. for early May, 1s. 4 3-16d. for the middle of May to the middle of June, and 1s. 4½d. for July and onward have been quoted ; but no business has transpired. For ready we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32	to 5-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4½d.	„
France do.	1·74	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather poorer in tone, and the cash rate for Fours has been steady at 100½, while for the next two accounts 100 5-16 and 100 7-16 have been quoted, but with not much business reported on any line. Paper is said to be still scarce. For 4½ per cents. 103¼ to 103½ is the nominal rate.

SHARES have been neglected to-day, and the only changes we have to notice this evening are a decline of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Presidency Mill, and Queen Mill shares at Rs. 745, Rs. 1,015, and Rs. 920, respectively ; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Port Canning shares at Rs. 360.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		950
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		122
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	116

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,020
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	235
Breul's Cawapore P. Co., Ld.	10	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	1321
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 235	400xd
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,550
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	540
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Mumbai Manufg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	190
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	42½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	550
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	150xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	50
Volkart Press	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th April as compared with the statement of the 30th March, 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	March 30. Rs.	April 6. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,52,634	48,96,818
do. do. at Branches	54,54,198	37,36,921
Other Deposits	2,24,18,682	2,40,94,068
Post Bills	7,892	6,289
Cash Credits undrawn	3,25,846	7,41,384
	Rs. 4,53,09,252	4,61,25,480
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	42,09,557	42,89,687
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	23,82,827	27,96,260
Loans on Security of do.	1,10,94,709	1,04,91,612
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,706	9,016
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,62,68,585	1,77,15,669
Stamps, &c.	28,012	25,974
Dead Stock Rs. 6,10,986		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,25,918	3,25,986
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,97,555	1,84,131
Cash and Currency Notes	1,07,95,373	1,02,86,115
	4,53,09,25	4,61,25,480

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—March 15, at West Cromwell-road, Kensington, Fannie Maria Adelaide Arnold, wife of Sir E Arnold, K C I E, C S I.

BLACK—March 13, at Bennett street, Bath, Col G A Black, late Bengal Staff Corps (retired), aged 68.

DUN—March 15, at Cheltenham, Major-Genl E W Dun, late Madras Army, aged 61.

GIRDLESTONE—March 6, at Florence, Charles Edward Ridgway Girdlestone, Bengal Civil Service, late Resident in Nepaul, and son of late Rev E Girdlestone, Canon Residentiary of Bristol.

REEVES—March 19, at Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W, Col H N Reeves, Bombay Staff Corps.

WEBSTER—Feb 25, at Alciers, Major-Genl R F Webster, Bengal Staff Corps, (retired), son of late Gen T Webster, of Balgarvie, Fife.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SAWYER—April 3, at the Yarrows, Simla, the wife of Major H A Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

TEUNON—March 26, the wife of William Teunon, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889.

LORD REAY'S interchange of views with the public bodies in Sind last week was not at all pitched in the valedictory tone which would have been appropriate had the severance of the Province from the Bombay Presidency which was so confidently prophesied a short time since been imminent. We interpreted the fact that His Excellency had been asked to inaugurate the Sukkur Bridge as an indication that this project, if it had ever been definitively resolved upon, had been put in suspense ; and it is easy to read in Lord Reay's address to the Sind Sabha a confirmation of that view of the question. As a matter of fact any change in the boundaries of the Presidency, if at any time it might be deemed imminent, is now as far off as ever. Lord Dufferin never showed any enthusiasm for the change, and he is understood to have given the local Government good reason to believe all along that if it were made at all, it would not be made in his time. Lord Lansdowne has so far shown no inclination to disturb an arrangement with which his predecessor was, on the whole, fairly contented, and as the question is a new one to him it is highly improbable that he will be in a hurry to reopen it. The years meanwhile are passing away ; the union of Sind with Bombay is becoming strengthened by prescription, and it will be the fault of the Bombay Government if it is not strengthened also by sympathy and conscious interest. The Government of Bombay are more than ever entitled to say, at the termination of the Governor's second tour in the Province, that Sind has shown no desire for that divorce from this Presidency which interested on-lookers have been urging upon her. One of the very few representative bodies which are able to give voice to the desires of the Province—the Sind Sabha—has reiterated its desire to see things left as they are. The Sabha assures the Governor that the people of the Province generally are opposed to its transfer to the Punjab ; it urges him to represent that view to the Supreme Government and to the Secretary of State, and to use all his influence "to maintain the present happy connection of Sind with the Bombay Government." This is a clear and unreserved statement of opinion ; and thus far there has been no countervailing declaration to which any real importance can be attached—for the Lahore and Allahabad journals, which have incontinently called for the annexation of Sind by the Punjab Government at not much more than twenty-four hours' notice, can scarcely by this time expect that their contention will be taken seriously. Our own information has all along satisfied us that if the question were decided by the preferences of the Sindhis themselves—and they surely are entitled to say something in the matter—it would very promptly be settled once for all in the manner least welcome to the chauvinism of Lahore. There is a very natural reluctance in Sind to see the destinies of the Province transferred to an administration which has not yet been deemed fit to pass from the non-regulation status, and in which the agents of administration are confessedly inferior to those whom the Bombay Government sends to Sind. Lord Reay's reference to the great care that is taken in selecting officers for Sind, so that a Sind appointment is now looked upon as a special distinction, only confirms what has been frequently remarked in the Province in recent years.

It would be interesting, indeed, to learn on what grounds Sind could be persuaded to ask for the change which her neighbours now and then urge upon her. If the administration of the Punjab were as prosperous as it is unprosperous there might be some reason for preferring Lahore to Bombay. But financially the Punjab Government is in a less satisfactory position than any in India. It is the one solitary administration from which the Imperial Government have refrained from taking a special contribution this year. While Bombay has surrendered an additional seventeen and a half lakhs, and all the other administrations, down to that of Assam, with its modest lakh, have given according to their means, the Punjab has been excused from contributing anything because of its exceeding poverty. Lord Reay was scarcely free to deal with this aspect of the case at Karachi last week ; but he spoke of the seventeen and a half lakhs contribution which his Government had had to make to the Imperial Treasury this year as the sole reason why the projected local line from Hyderabad to Umarkot had not been already begun, and he promised that the Bombay Government would do their best and at the earliest moment to meet the contributions which have been opened from local funds for the purpose. The Sindhis scarcely need the reminder, but for the silencing of objections to the present distribution of territory which come from elsewhere it may be well to ask what chance there would be for this railway to be made if it were dependent upon financial assistance from Lahore. The railway aspirations of Sind are large, but they are legitimate, and Bombay opinion, official and unofficial, has never been opposed to them, though criticism has been directed to the ways and means proposed for giving effect to them. It has been recognized here that a project which under the most favourable circumstances can scarcely be directly remunerative should be proceeded with deliberately, and with a careful determination that the route chosen shall be, in its commercial and financial aspects, the best available. Sir Theodore Hope's resolution, though it gave great offence at Karachi, was never regarded here as the last word that had to be said in answer to the claims of Karachi. Neither was Mr. Horace Bell's report. We have recognized that, difficult as was the route surveyed by Mr. Bell, it was not the only one by which the valley of the Indus could be put in closer connection with the rest of India, and that at the worst natural difficulties at least as serious had been overcome by the Russian railway engineers who have laid the Trans-Caspian Railway. Lord Reay very fairly represented the attitude of the Bombay Government and of Bombay opinion in regard to this matter when he notified that he had urged the Government of India to have a survey—it would not be the first—made for a line from Sind to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, crossing the Runn of Kutch and part of Kathiawar. This would give Karachi what it has long been asking for—a daily mail with Bombay, and the financial weight of the undertaking would be in part borne by the Native States which the line would serve. The whole question is one for careful investigation, and because of the imperial considerations connected with it the final decision must be taken by the Government of India, and not by that of Bombay. But it is evident that, so far as the solution will depend upon the financial assistance of the Provincial administration, the Government of India is in a much better position to help it forward than that of the Punjab would be.

Some other reasons which Lord Reay put forward in favour of the maintenance of the *status quo* were weighty and appropriate. The Governor has seen, from the experience of Belgaum, which for civil purposes remains in the Bombay Presidency, but for military purposes is now part of Madras, that a severance of military and civil juridictions tends to great practical inconvenience. The same proceeding would lead to the same result in Sind. The province might be transferred to the Punjab, but the garrison would still belong to the Bombay Army, until indeed the Presidency Commander-in-Chief had been abolished—a scheme which, like the transfer of Sind, has been much talked about, but, like it, seems no nearer being accomplished than on the day that it was first mooted. For the present we must assume the continued existence of the Presidency armies, and so long as they remain, any territorial re-arrangement of this Presidency would be extremely inconvenient. Karachi has scarcely taken the lead in asking for this change ; it would be correct rather to say that it has somewhat precipitately followed the lead which has been given it by interested but incautious advisers outside the Presidency. Returning prosperity, however, which Bombay has neither the need nor the inclination to envy it, has abated its discontent. Karachi has no real reason to complain of its lot under the Bombay administration. Attempts have even been made to persuade it that its military and strategic importance would be lost sight of if it remained under the Government of Bombay. The rapid approach of its harbour defences towards completion show how little ground there was for this view. Under whatever Provincial Government the Province might be, these would be in no danger of neglect, since they are the peculiar care of the Imperial Government, and the inclusion of the argument in the case for the transfer only shows what a strange confusion of unconnected ideas there has been on the side of the annexationists. As to other interests of the Province—the educational, for example—it is certain that they have not been neglected. If any distinction can be made between the manner in which Sind and the Presidency proper are being treated in the matter of education, Sind has certainly been the favoured child of the Bombay Government during the past two years. Arguments of this kind, however, are somewhat in advance of the necessities of the case, since there is every reason to believe that no real desire exists in the province for a departure from the *status quo*. And if Lord Reay was able to make out as good a case for it in discussing the matter with the late Viceroy as he was in his interview with the Sind Sabha the execution of this unnecessary and undesirable project will be long deferred.

THE difficulty which had brought the administration of the Primary Schools of Bombay to a deadlock was brought under discussion yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Corporation, and a *modus vivendi* discovered. On the motion of Mr. T. B. Kirkham it was formally resolved that the former system and payments continue in all respects until the new system be inaugurated and ready to take its place. The mover pointed out that to speak of these schools as Government or departmental schools, with which the Corporation had little or no concern, was misleading, and that in point of fact they were really Municipal schools although administered by the Educational Department. The Government contribution to their expenses was only Rs. 16,000 out of a total of Rs. 70,000, and the Municipality was consequently the larger partner in the concern, and was bound to declare definitely that the responsibility for the usual contribution was accepted, even although the adjustment of the accounts might be deferred. An attempt was made to rule the motion out of order on the ground that it re-opened a question already decided, but Mr. Kirkham contended vigorously that the questions were perfectly distinct—the question decided having reference to the Budget of the Joint Schools Committee and the immediate question being the ad-interim provision for the schools. The President ultimately ruled the motion in order, and after an animated discussion, in the course of which it transpired that the chief accountant refused to disburse the current expenses of the schools so long as the Corporation abstained from passing special orders on the subject, the motion was passed by a majority. Several members contended that the provision already made sufficiently met all the necessities of the case, but voted for the motion as merely declaratory and *ex abundanti cautela*. Anyhow, the schools will be saved from the dissolution which appeared imminent, and everything will now go on as usual until the Joint Schools Committee enters upon the active stage of its existence.

SURAT has had a chequered career, and fire and flood have a sadly conspicuous place in the annals of what was once the "Presidency," and an opulent and populous city. In April 1837—just fifty-two years ago this month—a fire broke out which was even more disastrous than the calamitous conflagration of which we give further accounts to-day. The town was then more prosperous, and the population larger than it is to-day, but so serious a calamity hastened its decline. It began, like the fire on Saturday, on the premises of a Parsee resident named Dinshaw—one Dinshaw Edulji Mehta, a wealthy cotton merchant, and agent of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, and Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee. The Bombay Shettias behaved with magnificent generosity on the occasion. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the first Baronet, took a foremost part in organizing measures of relief for the distressed city, and contributions of ten, twenty, and thirty thousand rupees were made by our wealthy citizens, to say nothing of prompt consignments of grain and provisions that were sent by sea. Contributions came in from far afield—from Calcutta and even from China—and the fund eventually reached a total of between five and six lakhs. This was in excess of the necessities of the situation, and between two and three lakhs remained after all the real distress which the fire had caused had been relieved. The balance was divided between the Parsee Panchayet and the leading Hindus of Surat, and the interest of it is still distributed amongst the poor of both cities.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR last night proceeded by the mail train to Surat to visit the scene of the destructive conflagration and ascertain the extent of the disaster, with a view to the immediate adoption of measures for the succour of the houseless victims of the calamity. This resolution to proceed in person to Surat was taken by His Excellency in full knowledge of the fact that cholera is very prevalent in and around that unfortunate town. Another incident which deserves general recognition in the prompt adaptation of means to ends by Mr. Darashah, who, when the fire broke out at Katpitiawad, on Saturday, bethought him that the up train would arrive at Baroda an hour later, and instantly telegraphed thither to ask for the fire-engine and a detachment of troops. The response to that request was equally prompt. The Baroda engine and the soldiers from that city were of the greatest service in circumscribing the area which became a prey to the flames. The fire is at length happily extinguished. This morning a meeting, presided over by Sir Dinshah M. Petit, will be held to consider the best means of sending relief to the sufferers.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburgh, Captain Herbert, A.D.C., and Dr. Kilkelly, arrived here yesterday morning at the Grant Road Station by the Ahmedabad mail train. His Excellency the Governor was on the station platform to receive their Royal Highnesses, who on their arrival proceeded to Government House, Malabar Point.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Home Department of the Government of India to inquire into the methods employed by the Statistical Department under the Surgeon-General to the Government of India. The present system has been subject to adverse criticism in the House of Commons. The Committee meets this month at Simla.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR yesterday laid the foundation-stone of the Framjee Dinshaw Petit Laboratory of Scientific Medical Research in the compound of the Grant Medical College in the presence of a large and influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, the donor, in briefly addressing the hope that the institution might long be found to supply a much-felt want and to remain one of the group of important institutions that would be for ever associated with His Excellency's earnest and active desire to foster and nourish the best interests of the communities of this presidency. H. E. Lord Reay, before proceeding with the ceremony, made a touching reference to the calamity which has befallen the ancient town of Surat, expressing his deep sympathy with those who have suffered by the destructive fire. His Excellency in a very able speech thanked Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit for his generous gift, observing that the institution would supply the missing link in the educational programme that he had sketched out for Bombay. His Excellency felt great pleasure in being able to announce that Mr. Dwarkadass Lalookhoy had placed at the disposal of Government a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of building a dispensary for women in connection with the Grant Medical College. He further announced the names of some of the native medical practitioners who have been appointed to act as honorary physicians and surgeons in the several wards of the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital. Surgeon-General Pinkerton in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. Lord Reay, referred to the deep interest taken by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay in the hospitals of Pombay, and observed that it would be a very graceful act on the part of the Parsees of Bombay, who intended to build a hospital for their own community to call it after Lord Reay. Their Excellencies drove away amidst loud cheers of the assembly

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXPULSION OF GENERAL BOULANGER FROM BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 8.

The Belgian Government, yielding to the demands of the Belgian Press and the public, have expelled General Boulanger from Belgium.

It is expected that the General will now cross over to England.

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.

A telegram from Chardjui states that General Rosenbach, after making but a brief stay at Kerki, will return to Tashkend.

This is regarded here as a proof that Afghan Turkestan is quiet.

The Ameer Abdul Rahman shortly returns to Cabul.

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

PARIS, April 7.

The virtual acquittal of M. Deroulede and the other members of the Patriotic League, whose trial has just terminated, is regarded as a severe check to the Government.

EL SENOUSSI AND THE MAHDI.

BATTLE IMMINENT AT KHARTOUM.

CAIRO, April 7.

News has reached here that the Sheik El Senoussi at the head of a large force is nearing Khartoum, to the assistance of which place the Khalifa Abdulla (the Mahdi) is marching with a force. A decisive battle is believed to be imminent.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 8.

The Rev. Sir Frederick Arthur Gore Ousely, Bart., is dead.

THE FIRES AT SURAT.

TWO CRORES DAMAGES.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, April 8.

The total damage is variously estimated at from one to two crores. The belief is gaining ground that the fires are the work of incendiaries, probably Kattyawaris. I hear that some have been apprehended with oil wicks in their possession, and that one of them has confessed. On the day before the great fire of Saturday there were four simultaneous fires in different parts of the town; on Sunday there were eight fires; and this morning there is a great sense of insecurity, and people are leaving the city in large numbers with necessary articles. Loud complaints are heard about the want of an organized effort to cope with the calamity, and the Municipality comes in for a large share of abuse for neglecting to take the precautions urged upon it from time to time for keeping a well-equipped Fire Brigade.

Carriages and carts are fully engaged in removing goods far out into the fields, and their owners are reaping gold en harvest.

A Hindoo merchant of Bombay, having connections in Surat, has sent ten thousand rupees for the relief of the sufferers. Saturday's fire was visible from ten miles around, and there was a huge wilderness of fire, and the people were well-nigh choked with volumes of smoke, which blackened the sky. Only one life was lost by fire, the man's head alone being discovered among the ruins.

All business is at a standstill, but both the Railway and the Government Telegraph Offices are fully employed. Hundreds of messages pass daily over the lines.

A meeting was held this afternoon in the Municipal Hall to consider what steps should be taken for the relief of the distressed. It was decided to revive the relief committee started at the time of the great flood of 1883. The committee have in hand an unexpended balance of a few thousand rupees, which will be immediately employed to relieve the pressing wants of the people.

The Collector has been requested to call a public meeting to concert measures for raising subscriptions. At to-day's meeting a telegram from H. E. the Governor to Mr. Hamilton, the District Judge, was read offering His Excellency's sincere sympathy with the sufferers and deeply regretting the disaster.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, April 8.

The fire has now been practically extinguished. There are occasional outbursts at Koylavad, but Gopipura, Vadifalia, Balaji, and Manaput are safe. Thousands of visitors are flocking here to visit the ruins.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, March 8.

Beyond the fires at Salabatpura, Rastampura, and Bhandariwada yesterday, to-day three houses in Mancherpura were burnt. The popular belief is that it is the work of an incendiary. People were walking about all night, and thousands slept in the open air. Substantial relief is needed. Ten Parsee houses were burnt in Rastampura. The fire is now out.

THE LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

H. E. the Viceroy, in replying to the address of the Lucknow Municipality yesterday, spoke of the interest he felt in the development of local self-government, and dwelt specially upon the necessity of the local bodies undertaking works of demonstrated utility. His Excellency also noticed the proposed alterations in the procedure of the Legislative Council, and said that if it were carried out under proper safeguards they would add to the efficiency of the Government without endangering its stability.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, April 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia arrived here from Bomboy this morning.

April 8.

The steamer Asia outward bound for Bombay passed the Canal to-day.

ADEN, April 8.

The Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino, which left Bombay on the evening of the 1st instant, arrived here on the 7th, at noon.

HONGKONG, April 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. on 6 inst.

COLOMBO, April 8.

Mail steamer Kaiser-I-Hind from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98½
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	42¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(April 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line Saigon-Bangkok still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, April 7.

10 p.m.	80·3

MONDAY, April 8.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	83·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 8.—Pressure has decreased over nearly the whole country. Only in part of Bengal and Khandeish is there any increase reported. Decrease is large in Sind and Madras. Shallow depressions are shown in Sind and the Central Provinces. Winds similar to those reported yesterday are blowing from north-west and west of the Gangetic plain and southerly over the upper part of the Bay and over Bengal. Temperature is low for the season in North-West India and high elsewhere, more particularly in Bengal. There was slight rain in Ceylon, Malabar, and Assam.

LEPERS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter for surprise that during the discussion in the Municipal Corporation last Thursday *in re* the leper nuisance in Bombay not a single Hindu member had a word to say in support of Mr. Kirkham's proposition. The European and Parsi members gave out freely their experiences, and to this the Hindu Corporators might have usefully added their own testimony as far as the Hindu temples in this city are concerned. All day long, especially during the time of worship, the approaches to, and the enclosures of the temples at Bhuleshwar, Mombadevi, Madhava Baug, Thakurdwar, and Mahalaxmi are crowded with these miserable beggars in all stages of the loathsome disease, and here it is that actual contact with them of the healthy mostly takes place. It is not long since the only son of a Guzerathi millionaire contracted the fell disease and died, many tracing the calamity to one of these temples, where the deceased is said to have been in the habit of performing his devotions. The Mahomedan members might also have afforded some particulars as to how the precincts of the Jackaria Musjid and the Sonapur Lane leading to the graveyards are lined with lepers especially on Thursday afternoons. Temples, musjids, and agiaris, where people congregate in large numbers, need special protection against invasion by these afflicted creatures, and should Mr. Kirkham's important motion tend eventually to mitigate the evil even to a small extent he will have rendered no small service to the citizens of Bombay.—Yours &c.,

TRIDENT.

Bombay, April 8.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH CANARA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A slight shock of earthquake passed across South Canara at 8-40 a. m. on the 31st March. The shock lasted about three seconds, but was preceded by a rumbling sound, and altogether it was very much like the approach and rapid passage of an express train passing from a north-easterly to south-westerly direction. No damage has been reported, although the houses were sufficiently shaken for the plaister to fall off the walls and some lose tiles. A small wave rushed along the backwater at Mangalore, which is about two miles in length, and the fishermen of the locality report an extraordinary rise of fish to the surface of the sea. Other animals showed a remarkable instinct for self-preservation; dogs and even cats sprang out of the houses, showing signs of fear and anger at the unusual noise. Accounts have also been received by the commander of a vessel of a singular perturbation of the sea, which he denominates a "sea-quake," or unaccountable and sudden disturbance of the water having a progressive motion. "Sea-quakes," like the "sea-serpents," however, are subjects which "nobody can deny."

A DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE following Government Resolution was issued yesterday:—

In October 1886 Mr. Dwarkadas Lallubhai was pleased to place at the disposal of Government the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the erection of a cholera ward in connection with the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and in addition to offer a further sum of Rs. 1,000 to furnish the ward with any special articles for the comfort and treatment of the patients.

2. Owing to difficulties respecting the site and the undesirability of perpetuating wards for infectious diseases in connexion with a General Hospital the gift has remained unutilized, and Mr. Dwarkadas has now, in substitution for the former proposal agreed to the money being utilized in the establishment of an out-door dispensary for women and children—an institution that will form any important addition to the Bai Motlibai and Lady Sakarbai Petit Hospitals on the new sites adjoining the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

3. In accepting the gift the Governor in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of Mr. Dwarkadas' liberality, and to direct that the dispensary shall be called the Dwarkadas Lallubhai Dispensary.

4. The site should be decided by the Public Works Department in communication with the medical authorities, and complete plans and estimates for the building should be furnished with as little delay as possible for submission to the donor for his approval.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

THE decay of public spirit is shown in some letters which the *Standard* has published from correspondents who complain of the hardships and inconveniences which witnesses have to undergo when they attend a court of justice. The writers seem to argue that if you see a crime committed the best thing to do is to get out of the way and say nothing about it. Never stop a runaway thief or you may be required to give evidence against him. If an assault is committed, and some one else is the victim, remember that you have urgent business elsewhere. The duty of the citizen to assist in the protection of the weak and in the punishment of evil-doers must be subordinated to your duty to yourself. The worst of it is that individual selfishness and moral cowardice have a tendency to become national: and the same feeling which prompts the citizen to shirk giving evidence at the Sessions might ruin the country.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 22.

THE stars in their courses have certainly not fought against the Liberal party during the past week. For the moment, indeed, the fortunes of war seem to have entirely deserted their opponents, and although no sane person thinks there is in existing circumstances much chance of an immediate or even early dissolution of Parliament, the prospect is a dreary one for Her Majesty's Ministers. It is impossible to exaggerate the depression caused in the Unionist ranks, from the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Salisbury, down to Messrs. Caine and Collings, who, according to Sir William Harcourt, fill the humble part of players in the band of the Pumpernickel Army, by the defeat suffered by the allied forces at Kennington. The majority of 630 for Mr. Beaufoy, the Liberal candidate, exceeded the highest expectations of his friends, though he himself, it appears from a published interview, was not altogether surprised. His principal supporter, the Chairman of the local Liberal Association and a shrewd Scotch merchant, is a friend of mine, and he was sanguine from the first, but he never supposed for a moment that Mr. Beaufoy would win by more than five hundred votes. Personally the Liberal candidate had a great advantage over his antagonist, who was previously all but unknown to the constituency, and whose manner was not exactly prepossessing. His wife, an American lady, captured many hearts by her amiability, though I am sorry to say that some of our transpontine neighbours were not softened by her charms. "What do you think?" Mrs. Beresford Hope remarked to one of my acquaintances during the contest, "they have taken to calling me—would you believe it?—Mrs. Pigott!" Mr. Hope undoubtedly suffered by the circumstances under which Mr. Gent-Davis was compelled to sever his political connection with Kennington. But when every allowance is made, candid Conservatives admit that the blow is severe. When we find leading Conservative journals publishing letters from indignant followers of Lord Salisbury, putting forward as one of the causes of the Union disaster the fact that the Conservative candidate was introduced to the electorate as a relative of the "uncle" and the "nephew," there is little more to be said. One result of the Kennington election is the hopefulness that pervades the Liberal party in the Enfield division, a constituency they would scarcely have thought of fighting twelve months ago. The vacancy is caused by the elevation of Viscount Folkestone to the House of Lords upon the death of his father, the Earl of Radnor. Lord Folkestone was one of the Conservative whips, and, as is usually the case with Conservative whips, was extremely popular with all sections of the House. He enjoyed a certain reputation for wit—a little of that commodity goes a long way in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone apparently selects his whips for other qualities than *savoir faire*, though the unwisdom of this course is constantly being illustrated, as in the case of Mr. Bradlaugh's temporary difference with Mr. Arnold Morley on Wednesday night and which was the talk of the lobbies. The responsibility for the singular *contretemps*, from all I hear, rests with the Liberal whip, who had, it seems, kept back from Mr. Bradlaugh information that ought to have been communicated to him. Without some explanation it would strike outsiders that Mr. Bradlaugh, by intervening in the debate on the relations of the Government with the *Pall Mall Gazette*

In conclusion, we would beg leave to refer to the decay of some of the aristocratic families in Upper Sind, who, whilst they are heavily in debt, are utterly unable to maintain themselves, owing to an entire dependence on the bounty of the Government, having no other means of support whatsoever. This was one of the subjects of enquiry by Dr. Pollen, and calls for some State help. We beg, &c.

His Excellency replied as follows :—

Mr. Hussonalli and Gentlemen,—I am very glad to have the pleasure of receiving this deputation from the leaders of the important Mahomedan community of Sind. I do not think we have lost any opportunity of showing our appreciation of merit among the Mahomedan community. You, Mr. Hussonalli, the president of the Central National Mahomedan Association, and Mr. Gulam Dastgir, Inspector of Police, were made Khan Bahadurs, while Mr. Khudad Khan, the Commissioner's faithful assistant, was made a Khan Saheb. There is a member of your community—a Deputy Collector, Mr. Kardirdad Khan—who has distinguished himself in a very exceptional way in the cause of education. He may well claim to have done that for the people which it is most difficult to do, viz., to attract to the school those who otherwise would not have visited it in a country like this where there is and will be no compulsory education for some time to come. That Deputy Collector by organising industrial schools has linked the primary school and the workshop in a most effective manner, obtaining a tangible result in the wages earned by the boys, who no longer hesitate to visit the school. That is an achievement of very great importance justly commended by the Educational Inspector, and likely to do for your community in the rural districts what the Madressah is doing for it in Kurrachee. Similar attempts will sooner or later have to be made in the Presidency. Well, then, gentlemen, I have to congratulate Mr. Hussonally's son on being appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University, and two other Mahomedan gentlemen—Mahamed Yacub and Sadick Ali—on being appointed Deputy Collectors. All these appointments and promotions were not due to a desire on the part of Government to show any preference to the Mahomedan community, but simply because these gentlemen were qualified to receive these honours. If you refer to the zemindari question which you say has made no advance, I beg to contradict that assertion, because the question is on the eve of receiving its solution at the hands of Government. I am very much surprised to get from you an unfavourable opinion with regard to the Revenue Settlement. All the information which I have received from various quarters tends to prove that Mr. Erskine's Irrigational Settlement is giving general satisfaction ; therefore I shall want more detailed information from you in support of your criticism before I can take any action on it. There may be here and there individual cases of hardship, but I have no doubt that Mr. Pritchard, to whose administration you have paid a just compliment, would at once set these right. As to the Fellow Rules; awhen I was last here, I remember going into the question with Mr. Erskine, than whom no one had a better knowledge of the revenue system of Sind, and these rules were settled on the spot, with the double object of preventing speculators from engrossing large areas of waste land, and also of preventing lands from lying idle in the hands of those who could or would not cultivate them, and whereby they are kept out of the hands of those who have the means or the energy to cultivate them. With regard to the disposal of waste lands, there, again, the provisions of the code are so strict and just that I cannot quite understand what has led you to lodge this complaint. We cannot lay down a general rule that a man shall be entitled to resume lands whatever the circumstances may be under which he relinquished them. Of course, if there are any special cases in which hardship would be caused by putting up lands previously occupied to public auction they would receive consideration. Your statement with regard to dilluviated lands is I believe, not quite correct, for such lands are restored to the original holder if he can make good his claim to the new land by identification. With reference to irrigation I can only tell you what I have told the Sind Sabha, viz., that that question is being carefully considered by Government. Well, then, with regard to the representation of Mahomedans on Municipal Boards. I remember that on the last occasion, on my receiving an address from your Association, you dwelt upon the subject, and I then gave you to understand that in the matter of representation on wards it would be impossible to deprive other sections of the community of the natural advantages of superior activity, wealth, organisation, and intelligence your exertions, however, will gradually remove this inferiority. The Madressah is, I am told, exercising in an ever increasing measure, a most beneficial influence. Then, if you were a harmonious community you would do better in the elections, but too often you fritter away your strength by dissensions. The evil consequences of these disputes are deplorable, and it is in your power to put a stop to them. To your own common sense more than to Government, you should look for redress of this grievance. Gentlemen, the last subject is one of very great importance, and one which I personally approach with great sympathy. The decline of the aristocratic families of Sind is lamentable. We should all be very glad if we could put them in a position where they might be saved from decay. But you are well aware that English institutions only give a fair field : to attain or to keep ones' position in society or in the Government of the country individual exertion is required. I am afraid I cannot hold out any hope that we can do anything for those who unfortunately do not realise that need of self-help. I can only appeal to the heads of these noble and distinguished families to do their part manfully. They must give the best education to their children : the result will at once follow that they will regain that position which it is the desire of Government that these families should retain. But if they continue in the old paths of extravagance and slothfulness, it is impossible for Government to assist them by giving them employment in situations for which others are more fit. Gentlemen, I thank you for your presence here, and I can assure you that my best wishes will always be for the prosperity of your community.

Both the above interviews took place in Mr. Pritchard's house, and when they were over Lord and Lady Reay drove to the Sind Arts College, a building of an unpretentious nature, and limited extent—its requirements, in fact, have considerably outgrown its capacity. The proceedings were opened with an address from the Sind College Association :—

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of a deputation from the Sind College Association, a society registered under Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, beg to offer your Excellency and Lady Reay a cordial welcome on this the second visit of your Excellency to Kurrachee. This society was formed under your Excellency's auspices, and we, therefore, feel peculiar gratification in welcoming your Excellency to this town which is the seat of the labours of the Society. On the occasion of your Excellency's last visit to Kurachee, your Excellency did us the honour of opening the College. Since its opening, the College has been flourishing. The number of students in the College, which at the commencement was 26, has now risen to 70. Its results at the University examinations have been satisfactory. It has also been recognised for the 2nd B A. and 2nd B.Sc. degrees. The College has extended its sphere of usefulness by taking over from the Educational Department the engineering classes which existed at Hyderabad (Sind), and a new professor to teach engineering has been appointed. By taking over the engineering classes, the College has carried out your Excellency's wishes in the matter of technical education. Your Excellency will permit us now to allude to the memorial which has been submitted by this Society to your Excellency's Government for a grant-in-aid towards the construction of a building for the College. The accommodation in the present hired building in which the College is located is quite inadequate for all purposes, and we therefore respectfully urge on your Excellency's favourable attention the absolute necessity that exists for a special building adapted to the special requirements of the College. The Association has after great endeavours, succeeded in collecting the large sum of Rs. 93,000—a sum which, if supplemented by a Government grant of equal amount —will suffice for the erection of a suitable building for the College—and we most earnestly hope that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to sanction the grant-in-aid prayed for. We beg to add that the foundation-stone of the proposed building was laid by the late Viceroy, the Most Noble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, in November, 1887, and nothing is wanting to enable the Association to commence the building but your Excellency's sanction to the grant. 6. We beg to be permitted to refer to another matter of importance for the College, i.e., want of law classes in connection with it. We find that owing solely to this drawback, some Sind students who would have otherwise availed themselves of the Sind College, are obliged to go to Bombay or Poona, where such classes exist, for collegiate education. A year and a half ago an application was made to the Senate of the Bombay University to recognize the Sind College for the Faculty of Law, but owing to a desire on the part of the University to revise and alter the courses of study in that Faculty, the application has not been finally considered by the Senate. A fresh application for early recognition of the College in the Faculty of Law is contemplated, and we trust that your Excellency will recognize the importance of the application and, as Chancellor of the Bombay University, lend the weight of your influence towards the recognition of our proposed law classes. In conclusion we beg to take this opportunity of expressing our obligation to the Government representatives in the College Board, formed under the rules of the association, for the interest they have taken in the welfare of the College.

This was followed by another from the students :—

To His Excellency, the Right Honourable Lord Reay, LL. D., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the undersigned students of the Sind Arts College, most respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency with an humble expression of our deep sense of gratitude for the keen interest which your Excellency has always taken in the welfare of this College, and in the cause of education in Sind. We are deeply sensible of the liberal assistance which your Excellency's Government has always accorded to this College, and at this time we feel especially grateful for the aid with which your Excellency's Government has supplemented the generous offer of Lala Behrumal towards the College Library, which we hope, will give us the use of one of the finest libraries in the Presidency. Although we are well assured that your Excellency has always watched with interest the progress of the College, still we think that it may not be out of place to mention some respects in which the College has advanced since your Excellency did us the honour of opening our College two years ago, The results of the University examination were sufficiently favourable to enable the Senate to grant a further recognition to the College up to the 2nd B. A. and B. Sc Examinations to which fact your Excellency was recently pleased to make a graceful allusion as Chancellor of the University. Again, our numbers have been largely augmented, the increase being partly due to the large number of students reading for the University degrees, and partly to the formation in the College of Engineering classes, has caused us to be already inconveniently over crowded in our present building, and we earnestly hope that with your Excellency's help, we shall ere long be able to occupy a large and convenient building of which we and indeed every inhabitant of Sind, may well feel proud.

We are also very anxious to bring to your Excellency's notice the want of a law class in Sind, and we earnestly hope that your Excellency, as Chancellor of the University of Bombay, will assist us in securing the recognition of the college in the Faculty of Law, which will be a real boon to us in this Province so distant from the capital of the Presidency. Another matter to which we would invite your Excellency's indulgent attention is the recent withdrawal of the Government scholarships, for so many years granted to students of this Province. We had till recently, been led to believe that a proportion of these would be offered for competition amongst us, and we shall continue to cherish a hope that your Excellency's Government will vouchsafe that assistance to us at no distant date. In conclusion, we earnestly hope that your Excellency and Lady Reay will long be spared to take the same cordial interest as hitherto in the well-being of this College, and we fervently pray to God to grant your Excellencies long life and prosperity. We beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient servants :—

Advani, Bijasing Harising ; Advani, Glanchand Belaram ; Advani, Mdhanlal Doalatram ; Advani , Rewachund Doulatram ; Agarwala, Harparsad Kudanlal ; Ajwani, Sunderdas Asnand ; Alimchandani, Bulchand Dyaram ; Amchandani, Lilaram Jethmal ; Bhagchandani, Khiamol Mulram ; Bhavnani, Tackchand Tolaram ; Bhojvani, Nihalchand Gidumal ; Bhojvani, Hasmatrai Alumal ; Chainni, Khubchand Jethmal ; Chainani, Mewaram Hariram ; Chandanani, Jivatram Pritamdas ; Changani, Kodumal Shewaram ; Cordeiro, Clandius ; Desmier, Charles ; Dharde, Karsandas Premji ; Dinshah, Framroz Eduljee Golwalla, Piroxsha Bejonjee ; Gursing, Dhamanmal Naumal ; Hiranandani, Hiranund Tuljaram ; Jhangiani Giduma Avatrul ; Jhangiani, Pesumal Avatral ; Jhangiani; Premchand Avatrai ; Jugtiani, Isardas Tolaram ; Karmchandani, Hardasmal Undernomal ; Khilnani, Chattamal Kouramal; Kirpalani, Jashanmal Relaram; Lala, Gopaldas Tilockchand ; Lalvani, Gurbux Shamdas ; Lalvani, Khubchandha Kodumal ; Lalvani, Khanchand Partabrai; Lalvani. Kishna Uttamchand; Lalvani, Kundanmal Uttamchand; Lalvoni. Varumal Alimchand; Mahomed, Hussain Musakhan; Mahrotri, Nialchand Khushiram ; Maetani, Deumal Avatrai ; Mahtani, Dayaram Duriadinomal ; Mahtani Hot; chand Teckchand ; Malkani, Dayaldas Javharsing ; Mandvivala, Yusafali Alibhoy ; Mansukhani, Parmanand Tejumal ; Mansukhani, Teckchand Gurnamal ; Mirani Chandirum Nekray ; Minwala, Jejeebhoy Merwanji; Minwala, Pirozshaw Framjee ; Mirchandani, Karmchand Ambritrai ; Mirchandani, Kundanmal Rijhumal; Nagrani, Hotchand Motaram Nowrosjee, Jamshedjee Sorabjee ; Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurndinamal ; Pahwar, Parial Abdul Latiff ; Punjabi, Lalchand Chuhermal ; Ramchandani, Baharsing Diwanising ; Ramchandani, Tirithdas Pribhadas ; Sethna, Rustomjee Dorabjee ; Shahani, Isardaf Parumal ; Shahani. Jhuramal Tarachand ; Shahani, Sahebsing Chandasing ; Shivdasani, Bulchand Parumal; Shivdasani, Jethanand Choithram ; Shivdasani, Tirathdas Choithram ; Soda, Tikamdas Trisidas ; Sunjansingani, Farumal Tulsidas ; Thadani, Ganumal Luchanand ! Thadani, Mulchand ; Rochiram ; Thadani, Uttimchand Gangaram ; Vaswani, Dalpatrai Bhawandas ; Vaswani, Mulchand Tilockchand ; and Adwani, S.

His Excellency replied to them both in one speech :—

Mr. Pritchard and Gentlemen.—It gives me very great pleasure to be again in your midst to-day. I was full of hope when I had the honour of being present at the opening of this College, and full of hope because I knew that this College had the support of the whole population of this Province, full of hope also because I knew that the leaders in this capital of both the Sindee and Mahomedan communities were deeply interested in the success of this institution. (Applause.) No better tribute of respect could have been paid to the memory of one of the distinguished inhabitants of this Province than by giving this, the first college in Sind, his name, and I regret that to-day our honoured friend cannot be here to see now sagacious he was in his forecast of the future usefulness of this venture. (Applause.) Gentlemen, my visit to-day would undoubtedly have been much pleasanter if I could have laid the foundation-stone of the new building, or rather visited the foundations ; and but for the late contribution made by the Bombay Government to the Imperial finances of 17½ lakhs of rupees, there is no doubt that we should have been able to meet under more favourable auspices. It is, however, the first duty of every local administration when the Government of India claim financial support, to give that support cheerfully, and in doing so I know that we can rely on the sympathy of those who, like yourselves, share our grievous disappointment in the destruction of legitimate expectations. Now, gentlemen, having had to allude to these untoward circumstances, I do not wish to drive you to despair. Your building grant stands among the first building grants which we intend to bestow upon any institution in the Presidency, and I have taken special pains to prevent any encroachment on your precedence. Government are perfectly aware of the good works that have been done in this College ever since its commencement both in the arts side and on what we may call its modern side. We are quite aware that this is an arts college, and we do not intend that that character should in any way be lost sight of in accordance with the wishes of your community. Now, gentlemen, I think I may congratulate you that you have secured the services of Dr. Jackson. He has the great advantage of being, like yourselves, a young man. He has only just emerged from the thraldom of various examinations. He, therefore, is capable of fully sympathising with you when you go through their various trials. I congratulate you also on the fact that, now that the University is contemplating a change in the arts curriculum, you have Mr. Jacob who takes a deep interest in this College, and Dr. Jackson, to watch over your interests in that respect, and to take care that whatever reforms may be introduced, they will not tend to increase the burden of their examinations but to make them real tests of well digested knowledged. (Cheers.) I am very pleased that since my last visit we have been able to annex to this institution that engineering school at Hyderabad which I am afraid was in rather a languishing condition, but which since it has come under this hospitable roof, has a brighter future before it. My own impression is that the alliance with that school will benefit both institutions. I believe that the teaching power of the College and of the school will be increased by a proper distribution of lectures and concentration of our resources. Of this I am quite sure that as long as you have men like Mr. Jacob and Dr. Jackson to preside over your destinies, everything that human power can do will be done to make this institution worthy of its high calling. I know that great sacrifices have been made by various members of the community for this College, that those who could ill afford it have laid aside their earnings to provide funds for this College. When the students take that into consideration, they will remember the responsibility cast upon them and redeem the debt of gratitude they owe to the community which has done so much for them. These remarks lead me to a point referred to in your address, viz., your request for the formation of a law class in Kurachee. This depends entirely upon the pleasure of the University and I have no means of knowing their views on the subject. A matter of that kind is settled by the Faculty of law of the university, and we must bow to their decision ; but this much I can tell you that when I return to Bombay, I shall mention your wish to my learned colleague Sir Raymond West, whose authority on this subject is undoubted, and who as its late Vice-Chancellor, has many friends in the governing bodies of the University with whom he will, no doubt, communicate. (Cheers.) I have also seen with great pleasure, that the exertions of Dr. Walmsley to start a laboratory have been successful. As you have made several appeals to me I think I may conclude with an appeal to the gentleman who has promised a generous grant to the library, hoping that he will soon be in a position to redeem his promise, so that you may have the inestimable privilege of access to a well selected collection of books. Well, gentlemen, though we are here undoubtedly in a building of too modest dimensions, still it is better that the College should have outgrown the building, that we should have assembled in a pretentious building with a limited number of students and an inefficient staff. The Sind Arts College does not depend on its surroundings. It depends on the character of its professor, on the zeal of its students, whether it meets in an humble or in a noble mansion. But I cannot help wishing that the College will always be worthy of the building, and the building worthy of the College. (Applause.)

The party was then photographed, and *pan suparee* distributed, which terminated the ceremony. Among those present were Colonel Crawford, Collector of Kurrachee ; Mr. Jacob, Educational Inspector ; Mr. McHinch ; Mr. Macpherson, Judical Commissioner ; Mr. Oodharam Mulchad, Mr. Dowlatram Jethmal, Mr. J. F. Mirza, Mr. Byramjee Jehangir, Mr. Pellonjee Mistree, and many others.

The Governor's party then drove to the Madressa where more photographs were taken before the institution was inspected. It appears to be doing very good work, instruction being given in tailoring, ccarpentery, photography, lithography, &c. His Excellency was presented with a table and a box with an ingenious complicated lock, well calculated to puzzle the most skilful picklock, both creditable specimens of the constructors art. It was almost dark before their Excellencies drove away amidst loud cheers from the students. In the evening there was a dinner party followed by a reception given by Mr. Pritchard in honour of their Excellencies, among the features of which was the excellent playing of the Royal Lancaster Band. On Thursday morning an early start was made in order that his Excellency might visit the Manora fortifications and some of the harbour works before embarking for Bombay, but time only admitted of a comparatively small programme. No. 1 fort which has come on considerably since his Excellency was last in Sind two years ago, was the only one of the three forts which he was able to inspect more or less thoroughly, but a good view of the Manora peninsula and its other defences was obtained from it, and a good idea formed of its present condition from a military point of view. The new lighthouse is completed, but the old one still remains, as it has been found useful in other ways than those for which it was originally constructed. Next Mr. Price, Harbour Engineer, showed his Excellency two ground plans of the Kurrachee Harbour—one made in 1858, the other in 1872—which gave a very good idea of the improvements carried out between those two dates, and a plan made now would indicate still further advance. The dredgers at Deep Water Point were then visited, and the operations of the divers and the diving bell explained, after which the party embarked on board H. M. I. M. Dalhousie, Captain Hewett, which was lying at anchor in the harbour. There were indications of a choppy sea outside, so it was deemed advisable to have breakfast in smooth water, so it was not until about 11 a.m. that Mr. Pritchard, General Combe, Captain Parkar, Port Officer, and Captain Reilly, D.S.O., who accompanied his Excellency on board, took their leave and anchor was weighed. Our anticipations of an unpleasant amount of motion were realized to a certain extent at first, but, as we progressed matters mended, and on Friday there was little to complain of. As we were passing so near it, it occurred to his Excellency that it would be a pity not to pay Porebundar a visit, and accordingly we put in there, his Excellency's arrival being of course quite unexpected. However, the Maharana was visited, and Mr. Lely, the Administrator, found, and some schools inspected, and a general idea formed of this prosperous little port. This caused a delay of some four or five hours, and it was not much before 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 6th, that their Excellencies disembarked at the Apollo Bunder, after an absence from Bombay of exactly a fortnight.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

There is no end yet to the influx here of alarming news from the Afghan-Bokharan frontier, telegraphed the *Times* correspondent from St. Petersburg, on March 15. After a little pause, to-day's *Novoe Vremya* and *Novosti* again publish disquieting articles which show that they have got wind of some of the telegraphic intelligence from Transcaspia that is almost daily being suppressed as exaggerated or groundless. The way in which the senders of news from Transcaspia attempt to keep up these war alarms in spite of official assurances from the side of India as well as of Russia that there is no increase of danger, is very extraordinary. Some explain it as a trick on the part of certain persons to force the necessity of constructing a branch line of railway from Chardjui to Kerki, and in this connection the latter place is represented as the future military headquarters of Transcaspia instead of Askabkd. It is also rumoured, though I believe quite, untruly, that in spite of the commission of last year which decided upon the continuance of the subordination of Transcaspia to the administration of the Caucasus, this province of Turcomania is to be in, corporated with Turkestan, under General Rosenbach, in which case General Komaroff would most likely tender his resignation. The departure of General Rosenbach the other day from St. Petersburg has hardly been accelerated by alleged danger on the frontier, as I believe he did not leave earlier than he at first intended. At the same time there is every probability, as the *Novoe Vremya* says, that in case of real danger the troops of Turkestan and Transcaspia would be placed under one commander, or in other words, under Rosenbach. As it is at present, Bokhara, and consequently that part of the Afghan frontier now being watched by Komaroff and Alikhanoff are under the control of Rosenbach, and great confidence is felt in his pacific character and determination to keep things quiet.

The theme of the *Novoe Vremya* and *Novosti* is now the increase of Abdul Rahman's forces and their continued approach to the frontier. Abdul Rahman is reported to have enrolled every man in Badakshan ; and the strange rumour of his intention to declare a *jehad* is now supplanted by the still wilder report that his real object is to free himself from English control altogether. The *Novosti* makes the sensible suggestion that it would facilitate the maintenance of peace and quiet if Ishak Khan, with his 500 followers, were removed from Samarcand and made to live somewhere west of the Volga.

A Reuters telegram from St. Petersburg (March 17) says :—The *Journal de St Petersbourg* in an article to-day, referring to the intelligence that Abdurrahman had publicly repelled the charge of hostile intentions against Russia, says it is evident that his interests demand the maintenance of a correct attitude in regard to Russia, and it would be a real danger for him to defy her. But as the reports of his warlike designs give rise to comment in various quarters, it is expedient to draw attention to the public declaration of his pacific intentions.

Tenders for remittances on India for 45,00,000 rupees were received at the Bank on March 20, when the following allotments in bills were announced, viz. :—On Bombay, 8,83,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 4·426d. ; and on Madras, 35,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 4·406d. ; and in transfers on Calcutta, 24,06,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 4·526d.; Bombay, 4,26,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 4·514d.; and Madras, 7,50,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 4·531d., applicants for bills at 1s. 4⅜d. and for transfers at 1s. 4½d. receiving about 45 per cent. and above in full. A special allotment of transfers on Madras for 2,00,000 rs. was notified at 1s. 4 9-16d. Remittances for 61,92,015 rs., sold during the week ended March 19, produced £425,631, while the bills and transfers amounting to 20,05,03,221 rs., disposed of between April 1 and March 19, realised £13,680,192.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, with the English mails of the 22nd March, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

From London.

Co', Mrs. and Miss. Prendergast and two infants
Mr F N Wright
Miss Stanborough
Mr R Henderson
Mr P Hall
Miss L Hall
Mr and Mrs Cowmeadow
Miss Lawrence
Mrs Dene
Mr Westland
Mr Henderson
Miss Swales
Mrs Phillips
Mr Harris

From Brindisi.

Capt Hadow
Mrs Begbie
Mr Vans Agnew
Mr G L Chambers
Mr J Meredith
Mr W Hamilton
Mr C H Fenwick
Col Dene
Mr Reeve
Mr and Mrs Brodie
Mr J Arrowsmith
Mr Stenzer
Mr Mantel
Revd and Mrs Cobbold
Mr A N C Weaver

From Aden.—Mr C Yardley.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 16TH TO 22ND MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen has contributed £50 to the fund for relief of the widows and orphans of Grimsby fishermen who were lost in the recent gales, and £100 to the China Famine Fund.

Viscount Torrington has been appointed a Lord in Waiting to the queen.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty, held a Levee on Friday at St. James's Palace.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland and Lord Ashbourne.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, there was a long discussion on the report of the Select Committee on Standing Orders. On Monday, the Bill for shortening speeches in Parliament, moved by Lord Denman, was rejected, as was also the Women's Suffrage Bill, moved by the same peer. Tuesday's sitting was merely formal. Last night Lord Carnavon moved the second reading of a Bill to empower the Queen to discontinue the issue of writs to peers guilty of discreditable conduct, but after debate the "previous question" was carried by 73 to 14.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Rathbone moved a resolution in favour of equalizing the position of Ministers but it was negatived. Mr. S. Smith spoke in support of a scheme for establishing continuation schools, of which Sir W. Hart Dyke approved, but remarked that there could be no compulsion, and day school teachers could not be employed. On Monday, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Civil Service Estimates, and debates were raised on several votes. On Tuesday Mr. W. H. Smith moved to devote the whole time of the House to the financial Bills until the Consolidated Fund Bill is disposed of Strong opposition was offered, Mr. Gladstone insisting that important questions should be fully discussed. On a division the motion was carried by 270 to 166. The discussion on the Supplementary Civil Service Estimates was then resumed, and the House did not rise until 10 minutes to 4 o'clock. Wednesday's sitting was devoted to questions arising out of the Special Commission. Last night's sitting was taken up with a debate, originated by Mr. J. Morley, on the alleged assistance given by the Government to *The Times* in procuring evidence to be laid before the Special Commission, and in the end the amendment was negatived by 275 votes against 211.

The Marquis of Bath has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire in place of the late Earl of Radnor.

Sir Thomas Gladstone, elder brother of the ex-Premier, died on Wednesday, aged 83.

Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, the well-known literary contributor to a great variety of publications, died on Saturday, aged 87.

Professor Goadby, President of the Baptist College at Nottingham, died suddenly on Saturday night. The deaths are also announced of the Rev. Dr Porter, President of the Queen's College, Belfast ; of the Hon. G. S. Duff, formerly M. P. for the Elgin Burghs ; and of General Ralph Budd.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Tuesday opened a new Conservative Club at Watford, and in the evening he spoke at a dinner and repudiated Mr. Parnell's statements that Lord Carnarvon had promised an Irish Parliament, and that the Government had been concerned in the production of the Pigott letters.

The Gladstonian Liberals gained a victory on Friday at the Kennington election, when Mr. Beaufoy was returned by a majority of 630 votes over Mr. beresford-Hope.

Thomas Allen, a Zulu, was convicted on Monday of burglary and murder at Swansea, and he was sentenced to death.

Charles Parton was convicted on Tuesday of the murder of Mr. Fletcher in a cab at Manchester, and he was sentenced to death, the jury recommending him to mercy on account of his youth.

A young man employed as a spinner at Walkerburn, on being threatened with dismissal, attacked the foreman, inflicting severe wounds, and then rushed to the railway, where he laid himself on the metals, and was run over and killed by a train.

The Donegal Grand Jury, on Saturday, awarded to the widow of Inspector Martin, who was murdered at Gweedore, a sum of £4,000, to be levied on the county. A constable named Carey, who was much injured, was awarded £1,000.

Mr O'Brien, M.P., has refused to give a promise that he will abstain from political agitation during his release to appear before the Special Commission. Mr. E. Harrington also is disinclined to accept the condition.

Obituary.—C. E. R. Girdlestone, Esq., B.C.S. ; Maj.-Gen. R. F. Webster, Ben. Ret. ; Col. G. A. Black, Ben. Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. E. W. Dun, Mad. Ret. ; Col. H. N. Reeves, Bo. S.C. ; Sir T. Gladstone, Bart. ; Mr. J. Baines ; Prof. Goadby ; Rev. J. L. Porter, D.D.; Mr. S. C. Hall ; Archbishop Ullathorne ; Lady Arnold.

General Boulanger's speech at Tours, in which he proclaimed himself a Republican, but co-operating with other parties for the purpose of suppressing Parliamentarism is believed to have strengthened his position.

The Paris Comptoir d' Escompte is to be reconstituted under the title of the Comptoir National d' Escomte, but the prospects of the shareholders in the old company are very unfavourable. The Societe des Metaux is to be wound up under liquidation, and the financial troubles in Paris are probably not yet at an end.

King Milan arrived in Budapest on Tuesday, and dined with the Emperor of Austria in the evening.

The Paris *Figaro* asserts that Prince Alexander of Battenberg was married to Mdlle. Loisinger at Castellar, near Mentone, on Feb. 6, but that, in consequence of an incorrect declaration made by the Prince to the Mayor, the Public Prosecutor is about to institute proceedings for the nullification of the marriage.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that, despite the loud declarations of the Slav party, the Czar, who acts as his own Minister, does not intend in any way, at present at least, to interfere in Bulgarian affairs.

Princess Henry of Prussia was delivered of a son on Wednesday at Kiel.

The *Volks Zeitung* of Berlin, an ultra-Radical journal, has been suppressed, and the semiofficial papers justify that step by the dangerous and revolutionary character of the articles in the suppressed journal.

The condition of the King of Holland is still precarious, and, although the physicians do not apprehend an immediate fatal issue, they are not hopeful of permanent recovery.

A violent scence occurred on Tuesday at the close of an angry debate in the Hungarian Chamber. A body of students invaded the vestibule, and one of them assaulted a Deputy, who fired at and slightly wounded the young man. A demonstration of students was afterwards made, but order was restored by the police. Further riotous proceedings have since occurred, and the authorities are blamed for not preventing them.

The British Channel Squadron has arrived at Tangiers, and it is believed that it will remain until the questions with regard to the telegraph cable and other claims have been settled.

The Khalifa has abandoned Omdurman, owing to the advance of Darfur tribes, and an attack on Khartoum is expected.

President Harrison continues to act with great deliberation in the appointment of diplomatic officials. Mr. Blaine's suggestion of Mr. Whitelaw Read as Minister to Great Britain is objected to, and the President is stated to prefer Mr. Chauncey Depew.

United States cavalry have driven out numbers of squatters who had taken possession of lands within the Indian reservation at Oklahama, on the Texan and Kansas borders.

A telegram from Chardjui states that the Ameer Abdurrahman has left Turkestan to return to Cabul.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4,

THE DONEGAL DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Division on the 21st ult Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of Chichester v. Chichester. The petition was that of the Marchioness of Donegal for a judicial separation, by reason of the alleged adultery and desertion of her husband, the Marquis of Donegal. He filed an answer denying the charge, and counter-charged her ladyship with adultery, which she denied, he asking for a divorce.

Mr. Bayford, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Blackwell), who appeared for the petitioner, said that since these proceedings were commenced the respondent had become Marquis of Donegal. The parties were married in August, 1865. His client first met the Hon. G. A. Hamilton Chichester, formerly known as the Earl of Belfast, at his brother's rooms in Jermyn-street. He had placed on the record a plea that she had left him without reasonable excuse, and that she had wilfully separated from him, but that was not the case. She left him owing to his carrying on intrigues with one or two persons, quarrels ensuing in consequence. In 1879 her husband filed a petition against her, which she defended. Two persons were made co-respondents. In 1886 the case was in the paper for hearing, but no one appeared for the petitioner, whose suit was dismissed. He was ordered to pay costs, but had not done so.

The Marchioness of Donegal said that her maiden name was Cobb. She married the respondent in August, 1865. Shortly after her marriage she found that her husband was carrying on intrigues with other women, and in consequence she had a quarrel with him. Upon occasions he had struck her. She left his house in 1872. She remembered on one occasion her husband bringing home a man named Schofield, whom he had bailed out from Bow-street for fighting. Schofield was the son of a clergyman. Her husband dragged her out of her bedroom into the passage where Schofield was. She afterwards left the house, and a woman of the name of Louisa Wright came to stay at the house. A year or two afterwards in a restaurant in Mortimer-street she saw a woman and her dog. Her dog recognised her. A man was with the woman.—Mr. Bayford : What did the woman say ?—The witness : She said, "Go and fetch Captain Chichester from the club." Shortly afterwards my husband came. He said to the woman, "This is my wife." This was said before me.—Examination continued : Had watched her husband on several occasions, and had seen him go to 93, Warwick-street, Pimlico. Had seen the woman Wright go there.

NEVER IN A HOPELESS CONDITION.

Cross-examined she said that she had written to Schofield, as she wanted his evidence, but she did not see him. Had not made preparations for leaving the house. Her husband had never complained of her intemperate habits. It was not true that she used to come home drunk. She lived in Davies-street, but could not say exactly the year. It was a house for governesses out of employment.—In further cross-examination, the witness said that she lodged next door to her husband in Warwick-street in order to watch him. It was not true that she had lately become of intemperate habits. Had never been taken to the Charing-cross Hospital in a hopeless condition. He had put some of her things in the dog kennel. Had been charged at Marlborough-street Police-court about a leg of mutton. (Laughter).

The Judge : What was the charge ? Stealing a leg of mutton under false pretences ?

Mr. Silvester (counsel for the respondent) : Yes, my Lord. (Laughter).

Cross-examination continued : There was also a charge about a diamond ring. Could not remember whether she was sent for trial (a laugh). She was let out on bail.

Mr. Silvester : It is right to state that the Public Prosecutor did not go on with the case.

In cross-examination she said that the leg of mutton was not for her, but for somebody else. (Laughter).

His Lordship remarked that all this was no answer to the charges in the petition.

A LADY IN EVERY WAY.

Mrs. Ramsley, a widow, deposed that the petitioner, whom she knew as the "Countess," lodged with her in 1873, and she found her "a lady in every way." She used to serve them with milk. The respondent was then known as Captain Chichester. A woman lodged at 93, Warwick-street, Pimlico. She was called Mdme. Chichester. She was not the petitioner. She recollected the woman having a baby. Captain Chichester said that it was his child, and that his wife was a very bad woman.

Mrs. Mary Warriss, wife of a builder, of 91, Warwick-street, Pimlico, said she knew the respondent, who lived next door to her. The woman Wright, who lived at the house, passed under several names. She and the respondent used to go out together. Had seen him with a child, whom he used to take out.

Mr. G. B. Richards, a journalist, said that he had known the petitioner and the respondent ever since 1864. Had visited him when he was living at 93, Warwick-street. There he introduced the witness to a Mrs. Ayres, who had a child with her. On one occasion he asked who the witness thought the child was like.

Mr. Blackwell : What did you say ?

The witness : I said it was very much like him. (Laughter).

To the Judge : To that reply he only laughed. Mrs. Ayres was present at the time, and he rather thought that he had put his foot in it. (Laughter).

This concluding the case for the petitioner, Mr. Silvester addressed the court, stating that he intended to call evidence to the effect that the petitioner wilfully separated from her husband. As to the former suit by the respondent, that was not prosecuted owing to the wish of his aged father, who had now died.

SHOCKING, OH SHOCKING.

Mrs. Suddington, a widow, an inmate of the Marylebone workhouse, who knew the petitioner, said that she had seen a man named Halley, and had taken letters to him. Had also taken letters to Sir Charles Palmer, who came and stayed with the petitioner for three days at a house in Portland-terrace. Had also seen Halley staying with her. He would have her there for a week together sometimes. The petitioner was of intemperate habits. She used to fall down the kitchen stairs, and used to be drunk "dozens of times." Her conduct was "shocking, oh shocking." (Laughter).

By Mr. Bayford: Halley was the respondent's groom and used to bring the horses round.

The witness caused great laughter by calling the counsel "dear" in a very affectionate manner, after which he left off the cross-examinaton.

Margaret Hogan deposed that in 1878 and 1879 her mother and father kept a lodging-house at 15, Osnaburgh-street. The petitioner lodged there, and was visited by Mr. Halley, her husband's groom. She always thought that Halley was the petitioner's husband. Halley stayed with her one night, and the witness let him out the next morning. The petitioner told her to address Halley as "The Hon Mr. Chichester."

By Mr. Bayford : Halle was now dead. Mrs Hogan, mother of the last witness, gave corroborative evidence.

WITHOUT GOODS OR CHATTELS.

Robert James M'Queen, a grainer, said that in September, 1878, he lived at 34, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. A Mr. and Mrs. Boyer came and took lodgings. After the gentleman left the lady told him that she would one day be Marchioness of Donegal, and that her proper name was the Hon. Mrs. Chichester. They came without luggage and without money (laughter).—To the Judge : He had not the slightest doubt that they slept there for two nights.—Eliza M'Queen, wife of the last witness, gave corroborative evidence.—To Mr. Bayford : The petitioner referred to Mr. Boyer as her husband.

Jane Russell of 63, Gray's-inn-road, an accoucheuse, said that in November, 1878, she was living in Southampton-street. On the 9th November Mrs. Chichester came and stayed with her. She engaged a room for a "delicate cousin." The gentleman who came was of the name of Boyer. Neither of them ever paid (laughter). They used to take their meals together. They left owing about 70l. They were there for three months. Mrs. Chichester would do anything for Mr. Boyer.

By Mr. Bayford : They had the use of the draw

A SCOTCH VIEW OF THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Scotsman* of the 13th March has the following :—

Lord Rosebery has told us that the British Parliament cannot attend to two things at a time and the aphorism is at least as true of the British public. With such a sensational inquiry on hand as that now being conducted by the Parnell Commission it would probably be unreasonable to expect that many people should be interested in the Crawford Commission. Yet no regular reader of the newspapers can be altogether unaware of the fact that such a Commission has lately sat in India, and has been of sufficient importance to receive a good deal of attention from the *Times*. It is, indeed, worthy of more attention than it has received in this country ; but at present we refer to it only because it has been made the occasion of a most persistent, virulent and apparently wholly unjust attack upon the Government of Bombay in the columns of the *Times* and elsewhere. Lord Reay in the eyes of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is a monster of injustice, and at the same time a prodigy of incapacity, and those who gave hitherto known the present Governor of Bomby as a man of honesty and intelligence, neither without ability nor absolutely destitute of conscience, must have wondered as they read in the *Times* of his late mistakes and misdoings whether the sun of India had not taken fatal effect upon his brain. As these attacks have been going on for months, it seems to be desirable to warn Scottish readers at least not to attach undue importance to them. They are certainly prejudiced and very inaccurate—whether wilfully so or not—and they are as premature as the similar attempts that are being made in this country to ruin the Government through the Parnell Commission. Only the chief of them can be noticed here, because it is impossible to give a full history of the Crawford Commission. Mr. Arthur Crawford is a Bombay Civil servant, who has had a very distinguished career. He has been an able and eneretic public officer, and has for many years been one of the most notable and one of the most popular men in the Bombay Presidency. For years past there have, however, been loud whispers casting suspicion on his integrity, and last year many serious charges of corruption were brought against him. He was accused of receiving, if not of extorting, bribes from native officials for appointments or promotion in the services under his charge. Whether the accusations were true or were the offspring of a huge native conspiracy to ruin Mr. Crawford is the question not yet finally determined. Last summer the Government of Bombay was about to take action in the matter, and Mr. Crawford, being informed of this, took the extraordinary step—extraordinary at least for an innocent man—of attempting to escape from the country in disguise. He was, however, caught and put under arrest. There are two ways in which the Government in India can lawfully proceed with respect to a public servant in such a position—either by prosecuting him before the ordinary Courts, or by appointing a Special Commission of Inquiry. Lord Reay's Government would probably have taken the latter method at first ; but when Mr. Crawford attempted flight, and compelled his arrest by the police, they seem to have thought that having once called in the criminal authorities they should leave the case in their hands. They therefore instituted a prosecution against Mr. Crawford in the ordinary Court of Justice. It soon appeared, however, that the Court could not inquire fully into the case. Some eighty charges had been brought to the notice of the Government, extending over a long series of years, and for certain technical reasons the Court could not, we believe, take up more than three of these. A verdict on three out of eighty charges would have been satisfactory to no one, and the Government therefore withdrew the case from the Courts, and determined after all to proceed by Commission. This apparent vaccillation though it seems explicable enough, was made the first serious ground of assailing Lord Reay ; and a great deal of apparently virulent nousense was telegraphed to the *Times* about the iniquity of first ignominiously dragging a distinguished officer before the Magistrate, and then suddenly withdrawing from the prosecution when he was prepared with a triumphant defence. Then another difficulty arose. An official Commission could not decently be composed of men subordinate or junior in the service to the accused, and Mr. Crawford stood second highest on the list of the Bombay Service. The Calcutta correspondent began to crow loudly over Lord Reay, who in his difficulty, had asked Lord Dufferin to come to his help by deputing high officers, whose impartiality could not be questioned, from other provinces of India to serve on the Commission. It was exultantly predicted that Lord Dufferin would do nothing of the kind, but would leave Lord Reay to get out of his self-made mess as best he could. Lord Dufferin, however, falsified this amiable prediction, and a Commission was appointed against which even Lord Reay's bitterest enemies could say nothing. Then the enquiry began. But it was felt that even a Special Commission could never investigate all the charges against Mr. Crawford, and thirty-two out of the four score were selected as fairly adequate samples of the whole. It has since come to be thought that some of the omitted charges were at least as important as any of the included, and that acquittal even on the thirty-two specimen accusations cannot altogether dissipate the cloud of suspicion. The inquiry occupied many weeks, and created in India almost as much interest and excitement as the Parnell Commission in this country. There was quite as little inclination in the one case as in the other to wait patiently for the result of the Inquiry, and Mr. Crawford's many friends and official sympathisers have, by a coincidence that is perhaps not curious, assailed the Bombay Government in exactly the same manner as Mr. Parnell's friends have assailed the British Government. They have treated it as the prosecutor, when it has simply caused inquiry to be made. They have strongly insinuated that it has acted malignantly, and have from the first indulged in unseemly forecasts of a result glorious for Mr. Crawford and ruinous for Lord Reay. It is now some time since the Inquiry ended and since the Commission presented its report. At once the champions of Mr. Crawford began to clamour for its immediate publication, and because it has not yet been published, the most extraordinary aspersions are being cast on the Governor. Cowardice and we know not what other motives are ascribed to him. It is assumed that the report is favourable to the accused, and that a favourable report is equal to acquittal ; and it is said that Lord Reay, having terribly blundered and done a fearful wrong to an eminent and honourable public servant, had not the manliness to publish his acquittal at once, and thus remove the stigma from his name.

In reply to this, it has to be said, in the first place, that the Inquiry was not a trial, and the report was not a verdict. The purpose of the Inquiry was to aid the Government in coming to a judgment in the case, but it did not preclude them from using other materials than the report in forming their judgment. The Government are not bound to agree with the report, and may take time to consider the judgment after receiving it. But this is not all. The Government of Bombay is subordinate to the Secretary of State in London, and it is only a year or two since Lord Reay received a lesson as to how to deal with a report of this kind. This is the second important Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of a prominent public servant during his tenure of office. A former Commission reported unfavourably of a Mr. Wilson in what is known as to the Cambay case. Lord Reay agreed with the Commissioners, and considered that Mr. Wilson ought to be dismissed from the service. But the Governor has not the power to dismiss a Civil Servant without the sanction of the Secretary of State. Accordingly though Lord Reay's Government published a Resolution stating what was the finding of the Commission and its own judgment, it stated in the Resolution that the report was submitted to the Secretary of State, and that judgment awaited his sanction. Lord Cross saw fit to disagree with the Commission and the Bombay Government ; and in stating his disagreement, he complained that the Bombay Government had put him in a difficult position by publishing the result of the Commission and its own judgment. The report in the Wilson case has never been published, and there is no law or rule requiring that such a report should be published. In view of these facts it is plain that Lord Reay has acted not only within his right, but also in obedience to the wishes of the Secretary of State, in withholding from publication both the report of the Crawford Commission and the judgment upon it by his own Government, pending the decision of Lord Cross. That decision has not yet been given.

There is still another charge against the Government of Bombay, and one that has been made the most in the most disingenuous manner. In order that witnesses—most of whom were subordinate officials—should not be deterred from giving evidence by fear of consequences to themselves, the Government promised indemnity to all who came honestly forward, just as has been done at home in the case of the Parnell Inquiry. In the course of the trial a number of magistrates and mamlatdars (the latter appear to be a sort of cross between a head police officer and an inferior judge) acknowledged that they had paid bribes either for appointments in the service, or for promotions, or for transfers to better stations. There is no doubt that the bribes were, at least in many cases, paid though it is said on behalf of Mr. Crawford that they were not received by him. One Hanmantrao, who was much about Mr. Crawford and in his confidence, is now undergoing sentence for receiving bribes, and it may be that Mr. Crawford is innocent of everything except of the blindness of having about him hangers-on who carried on a regular system of corruption in his name. When these facts came out in evidence, a great cry was raised that the whole of the native magistracy and judiciary of Bombay was corrupt, and that the Government were bound at once to dismiss from office the men who had admitted their corruption. Plainly, the Government were in a difficulty. It was objectionable to retain judicial officers who were confessedly guilty of at least one act of corruption ; on the other hand, they had given all witnesses a guarantee of indemnity. The difficulty was aggravated by the action of two judges of the Bombay High Court, who moved the Court to represent to the Government the imperative necessity of purging the service. The Court as a body declined to do this. This Chief Justice and four judges held that there was nothing before the Court and that they were not called upon to read a gratuitous lesson to the Executive. Thereupon the two judges of the minority made individual representations. Immediately the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed in high indignation that the judges of the High Court had made representations to the Government, reckless of the purity of the judicial service, had not only disregarded, but actually snubbed, the judges. It is true that the Government had in official language told the two judges to mind their own business ; but it was impossible to discover from the statements of the Calcutta correspondent that the said judges were but a minority of two out of seven. What the Government may ultimately do with respect to corrupt officials, when judgement is finally arrived at on the whole case, remains to be seen. What they have done in the meantime is to issue orders that certain officers shall not act in judicial cases. What more they can do without breaking the pledge of indemnity, it is difficult to see. But it is easy to see the object of their critics, who desire to make it appear that Mr. Crawford is a persecuted innocent, that the Government have taken the side of a huge conspiracy to ruin him, and that Lord Reay is now sheltering a host of corrupt underlings under his wing, while refusing from unworthy motives to publish the acquittal of Mr. Crawford. As has been shown the publication of the decision as to Mr. Crawford rests with the Secretary of State ; and in the meantime there is no reason to suppose that Lord Reay has not throughout the whole case acted with the most upright and laudable motives. He has simply done his duty, and in doing it has incurred much unpopularity and abuse, because the person whose conduct has been brought under review is a high and distinguished official of "brilliant services," and who has a multitude of friends.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ON March 18 the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg reported :—

To-day's *Novosti* appears to know all about the instructions of Prince Dolgoronki, Russian Minister to Persia, on his return to Teheran subsequent to the opening of the Karun to British commerce. The Shah's departure for Europe will only be decided on when the negotiations between Russia and Persia now preceding shall have been concluded. Russia's demands are twofold—economical and political. The political stipulations imply a guarantee from Persia against the repetition of any such incident as the concession of privileges to England on the Karun, and also a decision during the lifetime of the present Shah as to the inheritance of the throne, in order to prevent danger to Persia in the future and avoid the necessity for Russian interference, on the basis of her existing treaty obligation to protect the present Persian dynasty. As the Russian demands are considered moderate, it is believed that the Shah's Government will undertake to do nothing in future which would give displeasure to Russia. The object of the economical demands from St. Petersburg is to compensate Russian commerce for the opening of the Karun to British navigation. In the first place, a concession must be given to the Russians for the construction of Persian railways. It is difficult to see what practical good this can bring, when there are as yet no Russian contractors ready to take up the concession. Three other Russian demands are for the opening to Russian vessels of the Bay of Murdah, joining Enzeli with Pir Bazar, near Resht, the immediate construction of a *chaussee* from Askabad to Khorassan and the making of a high road from Resht to Teheran. The small bay referred to can only be entered by small craft, as the *Novosti* states, so that altogether Prince Dolgorouki's species of *ultimatum* is not held to be very formidable, and the Persian Government, it is said, has already given its consent.

In this connection I may mention that the opinion expressed in a letter to the *Times* of the 16th of last month, by the Hon. G. Curzon, M. P., to the effect that the outcry here against the Karun affair was only an artificial creation of the Russian Press, and that the Russian Government troubled itself very little about that insignificant concession, was altogether an erroneous one, showing that the writer was not acquainted with the facts. The matter was, indeed, regarded at one moment in a very serious light by the Russian Foreign Office, as I know perfectly well, and more energetic action was only prevented by subsequent explanations.

With regard to the above, Mr. Curzon writes to the *Times* (March 20):—

Your St. Petersburg correspondent in his telegram dated March 18, which appears in your issue of to day, makes a personal reference to myself which calls for answer. He says :—

"The opinion expressed in a letter to the *Times* of the 16th of last month, by the Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., to the effect that the outcry here against the Karun affair was only an artificial creation of the Russian Press, and that the Russian Government troubled itself very little about that insignificant concession, was altogether an erroneous one, showing that the writer was not acquainted with the facts. The matter was, indeed, regarded at one moment in a very serious light by the Russian Foreign Office, as I know perfectly well, and more energetic action was only prevented by subsequent explanations."

In reply I have only to say that the opinion was not my own, but that I derived it from high authority, inasmuch as it was Russian official authority, to which I paid the tribute—or, as your correspondent would have us believe, committed the error—of attaching credence.

It is announced in a telegram from Askabad that M. Vlassoff, who is proceeding to Meshed to take up his new post of Russian Consul-General there, arrived at the Persian frontier on March 17, and was received with much ceremony by a high Persian official and a detachment of cavalry, who have orders to escort him thence to his destination.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at St Petersburg telegraphed on March 18 :—

The precise value of these concessions on the part of Persia is rather difficult to estimate. If, instead of a road, a railway were to be built from Resht to Teheran, it would be a very complete set-off to the opening of the Karun. Even if a good road were constructed northward from Schusta, without which a mere right of river navigation is of little value strategically, the advantage would be absolutely on the side of Russia. There is no private enterprise in Russia, however, and unless the Government takes the matter in hand, which it seems disinclined to do, it is probable that no railway will be built for a long time to come. Meanwhile, what is really important to England is to note that Russia is quite determined to keep her hold over Northern Persia, both commercially and strategically; and that every privilege or concession we obtain from the Government of the Shah will be followed immediately by demands for at least equivalent advantages for Russia. Russia is, of course, extremely well situated to enforce compliance with her wishes.

The Teheran correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on March 19 :—

Persia has now formally engaged not to grant any railway concessions without previously consulting Russsia. The Shah is willing to concede to the Russians the right of navigation over all rivers flowing into the Caspian Sea, but is unwilling to accede to the other demands of Russia. The Shah leaves for Europe in the middle of April, and will travel by way of Tabriz and Tiflis. He intends visiting St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Paris, and London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SILVER PLATE DUTIES.

A CORRESPONDENCE with the India Office on the Plate Duties has been published. The following are the last two letters in the series :—

LETTER FROM TREASURY TO INDIA OFFICE.

Treasury Chambers, Sept. 25, 1888.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to reply to your letter of June 13, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Government of India, dated April 24, on the subject of the silver plate duty, and of the system of rebate allowed under it to English silver wares, which, it is alleged, operates as a protection to the English manufacturers of such wares, to the injury of their Indian competitors. That despatch is in substance a reply to the letter of their Lordships' of Jan. 7, and to the letter of the Clerk of the Gold-smiths' Company enclosed in it.

My Lords have read with much surprise the remark made by the Government of India, that "the tone of the letter from the Gold-smiths' Company, and the decision thereon of the Treasury, cannot but create an impression that the present system is maintained solely in the interests of the Company and those whom it represents." Such an impression, if it exists, is not only unjust to the Gold-smiths' Company, who, in carrying out the law in respect of the plate duty and the system of hall-marking, are discharging public functions with no benefit to themselves, but involves a wholly erroneous view to the attitude of their Lordships, whose "decision," as expressed in their letter of Jan. 7, was not in any way based on Mr. Prideaux's letter, or on the views therein stated with regard to the question of rebate. Mr. Prideaux's letter was simply forwarded to you in order that the Government of India might be informed of the views of the English authorities on hall-marking. The language of my Lords in the letter enclosing Mr. Prideaux's was such as might have indicated distinctly to the Government of India that, so far from their decision being based on the arguments of Mr. Prideaux's, they simply referred to those arguments before passing to the' 'general question," and on the general question were guided solely by financial considerations.

My Lords cannot but express their great regret that the Government of India should have given any countenance to the idea that, in the policy hitherto pursued, the Treasury have been actuated in any degree by a desire to promote the private interests of English manufacturers.

Apart from their remarks upon the alleged motives actuating their Lordships on this question, the Government of India comment in somewhat strong terms on the continued refusal of successive Chancellors of the Exchequer to commit themselves to the abolition of the silver plate duty. My Lords observe that, in making these comment the Government of India sees to misapprehend the nature of the considerations which have led to this hesitation on the part of several Chancellors of the Exchequer. The objection to the abolition of the duty is based entirely on the loss of revenue involved in such abolition, aggravated, as it would be, in the first instance by the payment of drawback. The Government of India argue as if as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any surplus to dispose of, that objection fell, *ipso facto*, to the ground. But it might have seemed unnecessary to point out that the question of remitting any particular duty, even if admitted to be objectionable in itself is not simply decided by the fact that in any one year the finances of the country permit of such a remission being made. Not only has the future to be thought of, but other claims for remission have to be equally considered, and to be weighed from the point of view of the general public interests. Their Lordships must, therefore take exception to the remark that "the financial difficulties" with regard to the abolition of the duty "have disappeared." It is for them to judge whether that is not the case. They must reserve to themselves the right to determine whether at any given time the position of the Exchequer, in view of all the various demands upon it, whether for remission of taxation or for new expenditure, will permit of the removal of the plate duty, and in so doing, they are not departing in any way, as the Government of India appear to suggest, from their previous declarations with regard to this question.

But while my Lords cannot on the present, any more than on former occasions, give a promise to abolish the duty on silver plate, they are anxious that the manner of collecting the duty should be absolutely equitable as between home-made and imported silver.

With that object they are considering the question of the rebate granted to home-made silver wares, and the divergent views expressed with regard to its operation by the Goldsmiths' Company and by the Government of India. Should this consideration lead to the conclusion that the rebate, in its practical effect, is tantamount to a protective duty in favour of the English manufacturer, they will be prepared to take such steps as may appear to them best calculated to remove the inequality.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. E. WELBY.

The Under-Secretary of State for India.

DESPATCH TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

In a letter to the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. J. A. Godley encloses a copy of the following despatch addressed to the Government of India :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

India Office, London, Nov, 8, 1888.

My Lord,—A copy of your letter, dated April 24, 1889, No. 108 (Finance and Commerce), having been furnished to the Lords of the Treasury, I now transmit a copy of the reply received from their Lordships.

2. While entirely agreeing with your Excellency in Council as to the expediency of taking the first opportunity of removing the English duties on Indian silver goods, I see no advantage in continuing the discussion at present.

3. The case of the Indian Government has been fully placed before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the last two paragraphs of their letter of Sept. 25 lead me to hope that the interests of the Indian manufacturer may receive due consideration.

4. I desire in this connection to call the attention of your Excellency's Government to the inexpediency of publishing in India, without previous communication with me, any documen which forms part, or is likely to form part, of a correspondence between this office and any other Government office in this country ; and I request that you will give such instructions to the various departments of your Government as will ensure the observance of this rule.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) CROSS.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In the House of Commons on the 18 ultimo in answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said that no papers on the constitution and functions of the legislative councils in India could, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, be at present laid upon the table with advantage to the public service.

INDIAN HONOURS.

Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Mr. Josiah Whymper, who was gazetted as Companion of the Indian Empire in the recent distribution of honours, was the manager of a brewery company at Murree. If so, what were the services rendered by him to the Indian Empire which induced the Government of India to recommend him to the honour ; and, whether it was a fact that Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, a short time ago recommended Mr. J. Gelson Gregson, lately the secretary of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Society, for a similar honour, expressing the opinion that Mr. Gregson's great services had resulted in an increase of sobriety and good conduct among the soldiers stationed in India, equal in its results to the addition of a regiment to the forces in India.

Sir J. Gorst : My answer to the first question is yes ; he was recommended for honours by the Viceroy "On account of his public spirit in developing the local resources in the Rawul Pindi district, and on account of his services to the military department" ; (2) the Secretary of State is not aware of any such recommendation having been made by Sir F. Roberts ; nor has any such recommendation been made to the Secretary of State by the Viceroy.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

On Tuesday, March 19, in answer to Dr. Cameron, Sir J. Gorst said : The papers in the Crawford case, including Mr. Crawford's memorial, arrived by mail yesterday. They are being dealt with with the utmost promptitude consistent with a due consideration of the important issues involved. The Secretary of State is of opinion that any statement at this moment in Parliament on the subject would be detrimental to the interests of the public service.

LABOUR IN INDIAN FACTORIES.

Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any reply had yet been received from the Government of India to the inquiries of the Secretary of State as to the expediency of amending the law for the regulation of labour in Indian factories.

Sir J. Gorst : Yes, sir, the Secretary of State has been informed by telegraph that the Government of India's report on the factory Act was despatched by the mail of the 8th of March.

BOMBAY *vs.* LANCASHIRE SPINNING.

AT a meeting of the Blackburn and District Chamber, of Commerce the following report of a committee of the Chamber, appointed to consider the evidence presented to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Bombay *vs.* Lancashire spinning, was submitted :—

"We have carefully considered the evidence, and report that it shows the Indian spinner has an advantage over the Lancashire spinner in (1) carriage, (2) working hours, and (3) the decline in exchange. The cost of carriage on cotton from India, and on yarn from Lancashire to India, has varied materially in the past few years, but even in times of greatest depression in the freight market has not been less than one penny per pound. In our opinion this advantage is so great that coarse yarns or goods made wholly from Indian cotton cannot be produced in Lancashire in competition with Indian mills for consumption in India. The Indian millowner has a considerable advantage in cost of production from working 80 hours per week instead of 56½ hours worked here. The native spinner is of a weak and slight physique, but is delicate of touch, and is declared capable of considerable efficiency as a factory operative. As he becomes more skilful by experience, we think that if in the future no relative change takes place in working hours there is likely to be serious competition in finer classes of goods, now extensively made here, by the Indian spinner importing a certain proportion of superior cotton to mix with his native cotton. That operatives should be obliged to work an average of 12½ hours per day, alternate Sundays included, with only a single interval of 20 minutes for meals, is giving the millowners there an important protection at the cost of the health of the native workers to the detriment of English millowners and operatives. The existence and continuance of such inequalities are entirely in opposition to the principles on which previous legislation has been founded. We think pressure should be brought to bear on the India Office to introduce a Factory Act which will remedy the injustice caused by the present state of things. We consider that the depreciation of silver has given the Indian spinner an advantage over us in the items of wages, local stores, taxes, and land carriage. If this continues, or especially if it should extend, the effect will be to further handicap the English employer, and thus force on a reduction of wages here. Another and very serious injury resulting from the present relations of gold and silver is the frequent and severe fluctuations in exchange. The result of these is to render commercial transactions with the East uncertain and speculative. We are therefore of opinion that the Government should be asked to join other nations in fixing some ratio of value between the two instals, While we gladly welcome the natural development of India, we are of opinion that the condition of affairs is most unnatural and operates to the very serious disadvantage of the producers in this country." It was resolved that the report be received. It was signed by Mr. W. Taylor (Blackburn), Mr. T. Lightbrown (Darwen), Mr. W. E. Eccles (Rishton), Mr. J. Hargraves (Chatburn), and Mr. W. Thompson. Mr. Hargraves was of opinion that the India market was not yet lost to Lancashire.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON BOARD A CUNARDER FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

OF all the great Atlantic steamship lines the Cunard still stands without a rival in popularity. Its steamers are not only the fastest, but excel all in comfort and general attendance. Life on board one of these floating palaces is not, as some may suppose, one of dull routine but full of incidents ; acquaintances are quickly made, friendships are established of which many interesting tales are told in after years.

A late United States Consul, at one of the English ports, relates the following :—

"On my last voyage from England, on one of the Cunard steamers, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobbling about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and no little pain. He was well dressed and of exceedingly handsome countenance, but his limbs were emaciated and his face sallow, which bore traces of long suffering. As he seemed to have no attendant or companion, he at once attracted my sympathies, and I went up to him as he leaned against the taffrail looking out on the foaming track which the steamer was making. 'Excuse me, my young friend,' I said, touching him gently on the shoulder, 'you appear to be hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage, but if you require any assistance I shall be glad to help you.' 'You are very kind,' he replied, in a weak voice, 'but I require no present aid beyond my crutches, which enable me to pass from my stateroom up here to get the benefit of the sunshine and the sea breeze. You have been a great sufferer, no doubt.' I said, 'and I judge that you have been afflicted with rheumatism, whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America. 'You are right,' he answered ; 'I have been its victim for two years, and after failing to find relief from medical skill, have lately tried the springs of Carlsbad and Vichy ; but they have done me no good, and I am now on my return home to Missouri to die, I suppose. I shall be content if life is spared me to reach my mother's presence. She is a widow, and I am her only child' There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly, and awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him, watching the snowy wake of the ship. While thus standing, my thoughts reverted to a child—a ten-year old boy—of a neighbour of mine, residing near my consulate residence, who had been cured of a stubborn case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacob's Oil, and I remember the steward of the ship had told me the day before that he had cured himself of a very severe attack of the goat in New York, just before his last voyage, by the use of the remedy. I at once left my young friend and went below to find the steward. I not only found him off duty, but discovered that he had a bottle of the Oil in his locker, which he had carried across the ocean in case of another attack. He readily parted with it on my representation, and, hurrying up again, I soon persuaded the young man to allow me to take him to his berth and apply the remedy. After doing so, I covered him up snuggly in bed, and requested him not to get up until I should see him again. That evening I returned to his state-room, and found him sleeping peacefully and breathing gently. I roused him, and inquired how he felt. 'Like a new man,' he answered, with a grateful smile. 'I feel no pain, and am able to stretch my limbs without difficulty. I think I'll get up,' 'No don't get up to-night,' I said, 'but let me rub you again with the Oil, and in the morning you will be much better able to go above. I then applied the Oil, again rubbing his knees, ankles, and arms thoroughly, until he said he felt as if he had a mustard poultice all over his body. I then left him. The next morning when I went up on deck, I found my patient waiting for me with a smiling face, *and without his crutches*. I don't think I ever felt so happy in my life. To make a long story short, I attended him closely during the rest of our voyage—some four days—applying the Oil every night, and guarding him against too much exposure to the fresh and damp spring breezes ; and on landing at New York he was able, without assistance, to mount the hotel omnibus and go to the Astor House. I called on him two days later, and found him actually engaged in packing his trunk, preparatory to starting for his home that evening. With a grateful smile he welcomed me, and pointing to a box, carefully done up in thick brown paper, he said :—' That is a dozen bottles of St. Jacob's Oil, which I have just purchased from Hudnut, the chemist across the way, and I am taking them home to show my good mother what has saved her son's life and restored him to her in health. If you should ever visit Sedalia, in Missouri, I will show you a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil enshrined in a silver and gold casket, which we shall keep as an ornament, as well as a memento of our meeting on the Cunard steamer. We parted, after an hour's pleasant chat, with mutual good-will and esteem, and a few weeks afterwards I received a letter from him telling me he was in perfect health and containing many graceful expressions of his affectionate regards."

THAT English authors cannot invent a stage-play has become an anxiom with the English manager. They must borrow their plots from France or Germany, and its originality to find out a new field of depredation. But all that is now changed. *Le Figaro* tells us that the French are adapting a modern English drama, "*Comme dans un Miroir* de M. Philips," and Sarah Bernhardt is going to play the part of Lena Despared, created by Mrs. Bernard Beere. That is a compliment to Mr. Philips which he ought to appreciate. It will be curious to compare Mrs. Bernard Beere and Mdme. Bernhardt in the *rôle* of social adventuress. The character and the plays look as if they would drop readily into French ; but the adaptation, which is to be carried out by M. Pierre Berton, in collaboration with Mdme. Van de Velde, will give plenty of room for skill and cleverness.

KING MILAN AND SERVIA.

IN honour of the accession of King Alexander, festival services were held on March 17 in all the churches throughout Servia. The service in the cathedral church at Belgrade was of a most brilliant and imposing character. Both King Alexander and King Milan were present, as well as the Regents, the Ministers, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the chief Court dignitaries. The festival Mass was sung by the Metropolitan, who greeted the young Sovereign in a eulogistic address from the pulpit. Both King Alexander and his Royal father were enthusiastically cheered by the people on entering and leaving the sacred edifice, and the entire city was decorated with flags and gaily-coloured hangings in honour of the occasion.

The special correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* at Belgrade has had an interview with M. Garashanin, the ex-King's bitterest opponent. He declares that the abdication took him completely by surprise. It was, he says, absolutely unnecessary, and he maintains that it was prompted by private not public considerations. The King had to contend with difficulties, but they were such that every spirited monarch would have deemed the struggle an honourable task. M. Garashanin knows he has fallen into absolute disgrace, the cause being his attitude on the question of the separation. In the King's own interest he advised him to abandon that idea, for the Queen had absolutely no influence in the country ; but the separation would make her into a political factor. M Garashanin thinks that the Queen will no doubt return some day, notwithstanding the care taken to prevent her. He promises that the Progressists will remain neutral and oppose neither the Regency nor the Government. At present he thinks there is no danger either at home or abroad ; but when the dispute for power arises among the conflicting parties, then a critical time will begin.

The *Daily News* Rome correspondent writes :—I have the best authority for stating that the condition in the East is regarded by the Government as extremely critical, and the abdication of King Milan as a symptom of the enormous influence which Russia exercises in the Balkan Peninsula by reason of her religion and race—an influence which sooner or later, will make itself seriously felt, owing to the uncertain condition of Europe.

The *Times* correspondent writes on March 19 :—King Milan arrived at Budapest this morning, accompanied by his secretary, M. Milicovitch, and by Coun Bray, German Minister at Belgrade. His Majesty was received by the Emperor of Austria, and dined at the Palace of Buda this evening. To-morrow the ex-King will arrive in Vienna, travelling under the name of Count Takovo, and will put up at the Munsch Hotel. Formerly he always put up at the Imperial Hotel, and his friends say that his change of residence is intended to mark the complete change which the ex-King means to introduce into his general manner of living. After a few days sojourn in Vienna, King Milan will return to Belgrade, but will only make a brief halt there on his way to Constantinople, where, as at present arranged, he will stay for several weeks. The belief gains ground that all the private causes which prompted King Milan in his sudden resolve to abdicate are not yet known, and some revelations are expected on this subject from M. Garashanin, the Progressist leader and former Prime Minister. M. Garashanin has announced that he will publish documents which will throw light on many points that are now obscure. Be this as it may, a new era in the history of Servia has begun, and it must be noted, as augering the continuance by M. Ristitch of the ex-King's foreign policy, that the Panslavists are by no means satisfied at seeing M. Ristitch Regent, with his two present colleagues. They hold that Queen Natalie ought to be Chief Regent, and the Metropolitan Michael Second Regent. It will now be interesting to watch whether Russia's policy towards Servia will be regulated on the principle, "Chi va piano va sano," or whether the headstrong ideas of the Ignatieff, Kathoffs, and Skobeleffs will prevail. Should the Extreme Panslavists treat M. Ristitch as an enemy, he will by the force of circumstances be impelled towards Austria, and realise the prophecy made by King Milan when he said that before long M. Ristitch would be abused as an Austrophil. Russia has lost many gains in the Balkan States by playing too fast, and this may happen again.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

BY command of the Queen a Levee was held on Friday 16th ult., at St. James's Palace, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty. Presentations to His Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to Her Majesty. The Palace of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, attended by the Gentleman-in-Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of State and the Royal Household. Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons. The Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the Palace. A Guard of Honour of the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the court of the Palace, and a Guard of Honour of the Royal Horse Guards, with Standard, was stationed in the Mall. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and the other members of the Royal Family, entered the Throne Room shortly after two o'clock, the following were among the presentations to the Prince of Wales :—Col. J. C. Berkeley, Madras In., on being made a C. I. E., by the Secretary of State. Mr. E. G. Duff, by the Marquis of Salisbury. Mohamed Aziz-ul Rahman, by the Political Aide-de-Camp to Secretary of State. Col. Lance, Bengal Staff Corps, on promotion by the Secretary of State. Lieut. E. F. H. M'Swiney, Bengal Staff Corps, on appointment to the Distingnished Service Order, by the Secretary of State. Capt. A. Masters, 2nd Central India Horse, by the Secretary of State. Col. F. S. Russell, of Aden, on appointment as Military Attache at Berlin, by the Duke of Cambridge. Col Sir W. S. Seton Bart., Bombay Staff Corps, Assist Adjt-Gen., of Division, by Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala.

The following were among the noblemen and gentlemen who attended the Levee :—Right Hon. Sir M. G. Duff G. C. S. I. Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., G. C. S. I., Sir G. S. FitzGerald. K. C. I. E., C. S. I. Sir P. Cunliffe Own, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., C.I.E. Gen. Sir S. J. Browne, K. C. B., K, C. S. I., V. C.Gen Michael C.S, I., Gen. Sir R. Pollock, K. C. S. I., Col. Sir E. Bradford, K. C. S. I., Col Bruce, Col. Sir O. Burne K. C. S. I., C I E. Capt. Chitty, late Indian Navy.

BURMAH AND INDIA AS NEW MARKETS FOR TRADE.

ON Wednesday, 30 ult, Mr. Holt S. Hallett gave a lecture in the Blackburn Town Hall, on Burmah and India. Mr. Hallett dwelt upon the advantages India, Burmah, and China offered as a market for Lancashire goods, and pointed out the necessity, in order to forestall foreign competitions, of opening up that country by means of railways. He concluded as follows :—Parliament will do nothing in the matter unless you men of Lancashire determine that it shall be done ; that the new markets for your commerce, the remedy proposed by the Commission on Trade Depression, shall be applied. Until the working classes of this kingdom, the new democracy, who have now the power to compel the Government to attend to their wishes, wake up to their interests, and determine that India, our best customer and the largest undeveloped market in the world next to China, shall be further and rapidly opened to our trade, nothing will be done. The expansion of the railway system in India and Burmah means millions upon millions of new customers for our goods, it means work for you all, and work for the children growing up by your sides. Now is the time to act, now is the time to force your opinions upon the Government. Do not be lulled to sleep by any temporary inflation of our trade ; we are but filling up an understocked market. Competition is increasing around us day by day. Foreign mills and manufactories are being run in all directions. Foreign lines of steamers are being built to carry foreign commerce to every port in the world. The war of tariffs against our goods is growing fiercer and fiercer every day, and the struggle for the trade of neutral markets is becoming more determined than ever. India is our own, it is the best market in the world for Lancashire goods. If you wish it further opened to your goods, you must give up shilly-shallying, you must give up being contented with the pie-crust promises of our Secretaries of State for India, and determine that it shall be done.

Two more Russians have been arrested at Zurich on suspicion of being concerned in the manufacture of bombs. The inquiry which the Federal Council has made into the accident caused by the explosion shows that a mechanician of Zurich had manufactured the bomb, which was formed of two welded hemispheres of bronze, both of which were full of nitro-glycerine. Other bombs have been discovered at the manufacturer's. The Federal Council has decided to ask the several Cantonal Governments to watch closely the admittance of Russian students of both sexes into the Swiss Universities.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE practical carrying out of the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act is causing some discussion in the India shipping circles of this city, writes the *Manchester Guardian*. It will be remembered that in our issue of the 5th inst we pointed from the Act that all piece goods imported into India and ordinarily sold by length or by piece must have their lengths "conspicuously stamped" on each piece. This is the leading feature of the measure. The questions arise, Is it imperative that the lengths of piece goods must be *stamped* ? and What constitutes "conspicuous" stamping ? As regards greys and most whites there cannot be much difficulty as the mode of denoting the length is ordinarily by stamping. But on all prints, on most dyed goods, and on a few whites the length is indicated on tickets, sometimes by lithographed figures, and sometimes by figures written upon the ticket by p

NOTICES.

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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. Frank (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiseptic magic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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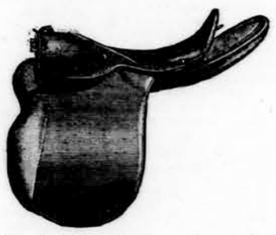

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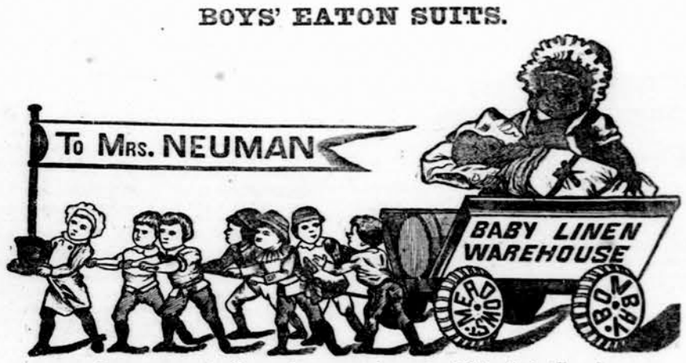

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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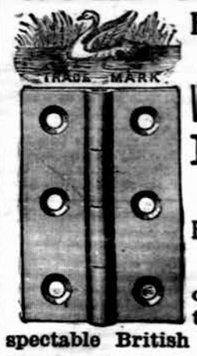

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